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COURT'S DECREE SAYS U. S. STEEL IS WITHIN LAW

Unanimous Opinion Handed Down in New Jersey Refusing Petition of Government to Dissolve Cor- poration States Its Activities in Last Few Years Were Legal.

Monopoly Is Not Size of That Which Is Acquired, but Trade Power of That Not Acquired Decision Explains—Department of Justice Likely Will Appeal.

CHRONOLOGY OF STEEL SUIT.

1911—
 Jan. 26—Steel suit filed at Trenton, N. J.
 1912—
 Jan. 29—Land and iron ore companies filed answer at Trenton denying charges.
 Feb. 1—Answers of Steel corporation and subsidiaries filed at Trenton denying charges.
 Feb. 6—Injunction proceedings started at Trenton against Steel corporation and subsidiaries to prevent the destruction of books, papers, etc., wanted by the government for evidence.
 Feb. 16—Judge William M. Lansing, who figured in the preliminary proceedings, died at Trenton.
 Feb. 22—Government filed replications at Trenton to answer of defendants in which it reaffirmed charges and said defendants' answers were evasive, uncertain and insufficient.
 March 13—Injunction proceedings to make temporary injunction permanent in case of alleged destruction of papers was postponed on account of vacancy on bench due to Judge Lansing's death. Appointment of examiner in the Steel case postponed for the same reason.
 March 25—Steel corporation files answer denying government's allegations of the destruction of certain papers.
 April 22—Judge John B. McPherson having been appointed in Lansing's place, argument was heard at Philadelphia by Judges Gray, Buffington and McPherson on the injunction proceedings.
 April 25—Henry P. Brown, of Philadelphia, appointed examiner to take testimony in the Steel case.
 May 6—Examiner begins taking testimony in New York.
 May 9—Judges Gray, Buffington and McPherson dismiss application for permanent injunction against Steel corporation and subsidiaries to restrain them from destroying papers except in the case of the American Steel & Wire company, which was restrained because it had already destroyed certain papers that had figured in an alleged grand prosecution in the federal courts at New York. John A. Brown appointed special examiner by Henry P. Brown who had the power to make the appointment.
 June 21—Hearings suspended for the summer.
 Oct. 13—Hearings resumed in Philadelphia.
 1913—
 Jan. 22—Hearings resumed in New York. Among witnesses was William E. Carey, former president of the company.
 Jan. 30—Government closed its case, reserving right to call other witnesses.
 Feb. 28—Hearing in New York with James A. Garfield, former vice president on the stand.
 May 12—Hearing resumed in New York, with James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, on the stand as the first witness for the defense.
 June 25—Hearings suspended for the summer.
 Oct. 15—Hearings resumed in New York.
 Dec. 5—United States circuit court of appeals refused application to limit time given defense to present evidence in Dec. 22, 1913.
 1914—
 December-January—Hearings held in Southern cities and in middle west.
 Feb. 28—Defense closed in New York, both sides reserving right to present further testimony.
 March 3—Government asked United States district court in Philadelphia to fix date for final argument.
 March 28—Taking of testimony closed in New York.
 Oct. 26—Final argument heard in Philadelphia.
 1915—
 June 2—Suit decided in favor of the Steel corporation.

Trenton, N. J., June 3.—The United States district court for New Jersey today handed down a unanimous decision refusing the petition of the federal government to dissolve the United States Steel corporation.
 As against the government the court refused to dissolve the corporation, holding that in acquiring its foreign and home trade the concern did not violate the Sherman anti-trust act, and refused

all the injunctions prayed for by the department of justice.

As against the Steel corporation the court held that the committee meetings participated in by 95 per cent of the steel trade of the country, including the Steel corporation, subsequent to the famous Gary dinners of eight or nine years ago, were unlawful combinations to control prices; but as these meetings had stopped before the government filed its complaint in October, 1911, the judges held that there was no occasion for an injunction.

The opinion suggests that such practices lie within the province of the new federal trade commission, but adds that if their repetition is apprehended, the court will, on motion of the government, retain jurisdiction of the case for that particular purpose.
 A synopsis of the decision of the senior judge, George Bullington, prepared by direction of the court, states that the keynote of the entire opinion is that "this case, a proceeding under the Sherman anti-trust law, is largely one of business facts."

Court Defines a Monopoly.

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of that which is not acquired." "If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court further on said, "we have not one, but half a dozen unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

In the ten years since the Steel corporation was formed it has increased its business about 40 per cent. Nine great competing steel companies have increased theirs more, the lowest one 63 per cent., the highest 3,700 per cent.

T. C. & I. Deal Is Upheld.

The court found nothing wrong in the Steel corporation acquiring the Tennessee Coal & Iron company during the financial panic of 1907 and thus virtually acquiring the big iron and steel manufacturing industry in the United States. On this point the court held that the output of Tennessee at the time was only 17 per cent of the country's total output; that up to that time it had not been a business success; that its principal product, iron rails, was made at a loss; that its ultimate success was doubtful and involved a further outlay of \$25,000,000 and that the purchase of the Tennessee property, as well as that of several other steel concerns earlier in the history of the big corporation, was made in fair business course and was "the honest exertion of one's rights to contract for one's benefit, unaccompanied by a wrongful motive to injure others."

Government Likely Will Appeal.

When the bill was filed the competitors of the big corporation were demanding 60 per cent of the country's steel and iron business, says the decision. Other points are:
 Facts and figures show that there is no possibility of Lake Superior ore monopoly.
 The Cambria Steel company's president, the opinion said, showed that the United States Steel corporation could not put it out of business.
 James R. Gardfield, former secretary of commerce, according to the opinion, showed that the Steel corporation got no freight rebates.
 The next step in the case will be the filing of a formal decree and the government will probably then take an appeal to the supreme court.

History of the Litigation.

The suit against the United States Steel corporation was filed at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 26, 1911, during the Taft administration and was started by George W. Wickensham, who was attorney general at the time. Prior to the filing of the action, the corporation had been under investigation several times. The federal bureau of corporations under different administrations delved into the operations of the concern and a congressional committee, headed by Representative A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, investigated the alleged trust. In preparing the case for action the department of justice had the benefit of all these investigations.

The testimony, exhibits, briefs and written and oral arguments were exceedingly voluminous. The examining of the case lasted 166 days in nine different cities and heard 480 witnesses. The testimony made up fifty-six volumes, containing 15,900 printed pages. There were more than 1,700 pages of printed arguments aside from the voluminous answers filed by the many defendants, and the oral arguments filled more than 1,800 typewritten pages.

The defendants named in the original bill of complaint were the Steel corporation, its subsidiaries, and J. A. Morgan (deceased), Charles Steeds, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Stead, Amos G. Carnegie, Henry F. Frick, James G. Gayley, William H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts, Jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ryan, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., P. A. B. Widener and William P. Palmer, past or present directors of the Steel corporation, together with certain companies, known as the James J. Hill interests, and Louis W. Hill, James N. Hill, Walter J. Hill, Edward T. Nichols and J. H. Gruber, who were named as trustees of the Hill companies. In brief the general charge against the defendants was that some of the companies in themselves were combinations in restraint of trade and that the creation of the Steel corporation, which took in the steel and certain other companies named in the suit, was an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization.

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AMERICAN NAVY IS UNPREPARED ADMIRAL AVERS

Comparing Fleet of the United States With That of Any Ordinarily Powerful Attacking Force, Rear Admiral Fiske Illustrates Inadequacy of U. S. Armament.

His Object, He Asserts, Is to Make the Laymen Realize the Deplorable Condition Defense Facilities of Nation Are in Order to Have Them Corrected Rapidly

Annapolis, Md., June 3.—Rear Admiral Fiske, who attracted widespread attention by his statements to the house naval committee on the lack of adequate naval equipment, and who later retired from the office of aide for operations in the navy department, spoke on the unpreparedness of the fleet here tonight at the naval academy alumni dinner. Addressing a group of the needs of the navy and the necessity of making laymen realize them and add to the force.

"Evidently an attack by one of the great naval powers is the only kind we need consider. What would be the character of the attacking force? Clearly the attacking force would be as great as the attacking power could spare in order to insure its success and minimize its losses. This means that the attacking force would include battle cruisers, dreadnaughts, pre-dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine depot ships, mine layers, mine sweepers, airships and aeroplanes, all fully manned and all strategically directed by a general staff.

"U. S. Navy Entirely Inadequate"

"What have we with which to oppose this force? A small number of dreadnaughts, pre-dreadnaughts and destroyers than the enemy would bring. No battle cruisers, no effective scouts, no airship recently constructed, only three good aeroplanes not yet ready, an obsolete aeromarine service; two mine depot ships, one mine layer and twelve mine sweepers; also about forty-five submarines of all kinds and ages, distributed over the Atlantic and Pacific coast, Panama, Hawaii and the Philippine zone of which have ever attempted feats like those so effectively performed in foreign waters now—and an inadequate merchant marine from which to get auxiliaries. To man even this insufficient material we have an enlisted personnel insufficient for that even in time of peace and no trained reserves and no general staff or similar agency to direct the whole.

"We, as naval officers, realize all this; but this will accomplish nothing unless we make the laymen realize it. It is our fear to do this lest we incur displeasure and spoil our individual careers we are unworthy of the uniform we wear and we fail our country in her hour of need, just as effectively as if we deserted her flag in war."

HANCOCK YOUNG MAN IS BURNED TO DEATH

Bernard Ohman, Aged 17, Victim of a Fire in the Film Room of the Savoy Theater.

Hancock, Mich., June 3.—[Special].—Bernard Ohman, seventeen-year-old son of Mrs. Louise Ohman, of Hancock street, was burned to death in the film room of the Savoy theater in the Germania Hall building, Hancock, this evening, shortly after 9 o'clock.
 The boy was employed as assistant operator. In the room with him was Alphons Rutenberg, operator and acting manager. Rutenberg escaped death by a narrow margin. The body of Ohman was recovered fifteen minutes after the outbreak of the fire which caused the boy's death. Practically every stitch of clothing had been burned away, even to the shoes.
 It appears, according to Rutenberg, that in depositing a film on the floor Ohman placed the roll against a charged wire. The film at once took fire. It is presumed that the boy became excited, for he threw the blazing roll into the film room. In a few seconds the compartment was a roaring furnace. Rutenberg dashed from the operating department, through the film room and jumped from the exit after making frantic but unsuccessful efforts to drag Ohman out.
 The two hundred people in the theater marched out quietly. Two women collapsed after reaching the street. Rutenberg's face and hands are badly burned. His condition is serious.

WESTERN LEAGUE CLUBS WOULD REDUCE SALARIES OR SUSPEND UNTIL 1916

Chicago, June 3.—Ball players of the Western league must submit to another general reduction of salaries or operations will be suspended for the rest of the season if the permission of the National Association of Minor Leagues can be gained, according to a statement by Morris R. Quinn, president of the league. Mr. Quinn has put the question up to the players.
 "Conditions have arisen this spring which made it inevitable that players to our league suffer cuts in their salaries," he said. "Owing to the cold and rainy weather the league now has in the neighborhood of forty postponed games and the race didn't start until April 22. If the players rebel the Western league will suspend until 1916," he said.

NEW WARDEN APPOINTED FOR WISCONSIN PRISON

Madison, Wis., June 3.—Henry Town, former warden of the state prison, today was appointed to that position by Governor Philipp to succeed Warden Woodward, whose term expires next July.

Crown Prince's Headquarters Shelled.

Paris, June 3, 10:30 p. m.—The headquarters of the German crown prince were shelled this morning by French aviators. Twenty-nine machines dropped 178 shells and several thousand darts. Many of the shells are said to have reached the mark. All the machines returned safely.

Oil fields are being developed at Punta Arenas in Chile.

EQUIPMENT OF GERMANS THEIR PRINCIPAL ASSET

David Lloyd-George Says Army Must Have More Munitions to Win the War.

Manchester, June 3, 10:30 p. m.—Declaring that the German victory in Galicia was due to an overwhelming superiority in equipment, and that if the allies in the west had been as well equipped the Germans would long ago have been driven from France and Belgium, David Lloyd-George, the new minister of munitions, made a stirring appeal tonight to employers and workmen to supply the British armies with the necessary munitions.

"I come here to tell you the truth. Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of the superior valor of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to their superior equipment and an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment," he said.
 "For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the camp, but we need workshops to equip them with weapons."

Speaking of conscription, Mr. Lloyd-George said:
 "Conscription means the raising, by compulsory methods, of armies to fight Great Britain in the west. If the necessity arose I am certain that no man of any party would protest. We won our liberties in this land on more than one occasion by compulsory service. France saved the liberty she won in the revolution by compulsory service. The great republic in the west won its independence and saved its national existence by compulsory service.

"It has been the greatest weapon in the hands of the democracy many times for the winning and preservation of freedom. All the same it would be a great mistake to resort to it unless it was absolutely necessary."
 The young men, said the minister, had not refused to respond in sufficient numbers to the appeal made to their consciences. They were still coming in for a short time in November by an Austrian advance.
 "We were the worst organized nation for this war, which showed that we had nothing to do with precipitating it. It is a war of munitions and the government has decided that compulsory powers are essential to utilize the resources of the country to the best advantage. The work of the country must come first, because, unless it does, there will be no country worth fighting for."

TRYING TO RELIEVE STARVING IN MEXICO

Red Cross Takes Steps to Lessen Suffering—President Awaits Result of Warning.

Washington, June 3.—While the government awaited today the effect of President Wilson's warning to contending military factions of Mexico, the American Red Cross, aided by the state and war departments, carried forward comprehensive plans for relieving hungry non-combatants in the famine-threatened republic.
 Secretary Bryan announced that the Brazilian minister at Mexico City was arranging a train to carry 150 Americans to Vera Cruz, where they may embark for the United States. Mr. Bryan said other foreigners who wanted to leave the capital because of the food shortage would be taken on this train.
 Reports of loss of the warning was received, not only by the factional leaders but by the public, will be awaited with keenest interest. There has been no indication of how long President Wilson expects to wait for a coalition of the contending elements before proceeding to force an end to the anarchy in Mexico, which he expects to restore peace and save Mexico's civilian population from further distress.

EXPORTERS WOULD JOIN TO EXTEND THEIR TRADE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS

New York, June 3.—The federal trade commission began hearings here today to learn from businessmen their opinions regarding the advisability of permitting combinations among American exporters for the extension of an export trade with foreign nations.
 John D. Ryan, president of the National Foreign Trade council and president of the Amalgamated Copper company, urged the abolition of unnecessary competition in foreign markets.
 "How much in dollars and cents would it mean to the American people if the copper producers of America were allowed to combine for the purpose of forming a trust?" Commissioner E. N. Hurley asked Mr. Ryan.
 "About \$6,000,000 a year on the basis of the price for the last ten years," the witness replied.

NEWSPAPERS PROTEST SPELLING BOOK STORY PRAISING THE KAISER

Chicago, June 3.—A delegation representing twenty-two Chicago newspapers printed in foreign languages, except German, protested to the board of education today against the spelling book in use in the public schools because it contains a story entitled "The Kaiser in the Making." The delegation pointed out that the story praising the Kaiser was the only piece of straight reading matter in the book and they demanded that it be replaced by a story relating to the life of some American.

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AIM OF TEUTONS NOWS LEMBERG LONDON'S BELIEF

Austro-Germans Will Not Stop at Przemyśl Now That Fortresses Has Fallen, It Is Said, but Will Push On, Trying to Put Russians in a Difficult Position.

If Muscovites Can Be Held in Safe Place, Detachments of Troops Then Can Be Sent to Check Italians—Galician Stronghold Was Weakened by First Siege.

Petrograd, June 3, via London, June 4, 3:25 a. m.—The loss by the Russians of Przemyśl is admitted in an official communication issued tonight.

London, June 3, 9:50 p. m.—With the capture of Przemyśl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian lines in western Galicia just a month ago.
 They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the allies in the west.
 Whether or not they accomplish this, the Teutons allies have won a great victory, and with a suddenness which overbore all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemyśl fell to the Russians after a six-months siege, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance.

Fortresses Demolished at First Siege.

With the surrender of the fortress these fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austro-Germans and six hundred guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the fort, however, had been completely demolished by the Austrians before they surrendered and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attacks.
 When the Russians captured Przemyśl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian passes. Then, on May 3, came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia.

Could Not Halt Teuton Advance.

Advancing slowly but surely, and accompanied by a thousand guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the river San. Crossing the river the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemyśl and Lemberg was commanded by Austrian garrisons.
 There was still hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counter-offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and this morning the Russians had to give up the city which, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.
 Of the booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain that the Russians, having plenty of time, got away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunition that remained. It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemyśl, but that they doubtless will endeavor to push on to Lemberg and even further and put the Russians in such a position that they will not be able to resume the offensive for many months.

Move on Lemberg Probable.

Berlin, via London, June 4, 4:43 a. m.—The quick fall of Przemyśl, to which the chief contributing factors were the Austro-German 12-inch mortars and the impetuous bravery of the Bavarians, came as no surprise to Berlin. The capture of Przemyśl is looked upon as a preliminary campaign for Lemberg. The San line is considered no longer tenable. The Diester line is already trembling and the Austro-German army is pushing forward toward a point to the rear of Lemberg and is now barely thirty-five miles southeast of Lemberg.
 The fall of Przemyśl was due to the breach driven into the walls of forts from the north by the Bavarians. The gap opened by the capture of five works was almost five miles wide and big enough to drive a whole army through. The inner lines were, under the circumstances, utterly unable to resist the pressure. The garrison at nightfall Wednesday had been driven back to the outskirts of the city itself. The other forts of the fortress were exposed to attack from the rear as well as the front and by dawn Thursday both fortress and town were restored to Austria.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 3.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan:
 Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

NOTE TO BERLIN BRIEF, TO POINT, GOES THIS WEEK

President Finishes Draft of Blunt Query to Germany Asking Definite Question: Does the Imperial Government Intend to Abide by International Laws of Warfare?

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany asking a definite question: Does the imperial government intend to be guided in the future by the humane principles embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare? It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and dispatched soon thereafter before the week's end.
 Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador; to by before the high officials of the German government the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States toward the German government and the American point of view on submarine warfare. The ambassador in his interview with the president, it became known today, said he would send within a day or two a man of judgment and breadth to personally outline the situation.
 The president made arrangements, at Count von Bernstorff's request, for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known generally, but foreign governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested.
 The ambassador is understood to have explained that he has had difficulty on account of cable censorship in making his government realize the feeling in the United States and that enormous reports had reached Germany.
 German Reply May Be Delayed.
 "The dispatch of the ambassador's representative will not affect the sending of the American government's rejoinder to the last German note, though it may delay Germany's reply."
 Officials conversant with the feeling in Berlin official quarters toward the United States are not sanguine that a satisfactory reply will be received because of the evidence that there were guns aboard the Lusitania. Counselor Lansing of the state department said their description published today was substantially accurate.
 Swears He Saw Guns on Ship.
 In one of the affidavits Gustava Stalle, of New York city, declares he went aboard the Lusitania to assist his friend, A. Leitch, a cabin steward, with a trunk and saw on the aft main deck and fore deck four guns of twelve and fifteen centimeter caliber.
 They were said to be covered with leather and Stalle alleges that he unfastened the buckle to ascertain the calibre of the guns. Mrs. Josephine Weir, a boarding house keeper in New York, is the sister of a second affidavit, swearing that she heard Leitch speak of four guns on the ship. Another affidavit by a man named Grieve deposes that he heard Mrs. Weir and Leitch make remarks in that connection, and a fourth by a man named Decker says he saw cannon on the deck of the Lusitania while standing on the dock at New York.
 To contravert them the United States collector has its own reports from Governor Malone and his inspectors. "We looked everywhere," Mr. Malone is quoted as having said, "on all the decks and in the holds, especially for guns, but saw none, mounted or unmounted."

Coincidentally Emissary of Count von Bernstorff Will Leave for Fatherland to Explain State of Public Opinion in the United States—Situation Not Promising

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GERMAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

London, June 3.—Official announcement was made in London today that a British submarine had torpedoed a large German transport in the sea of Marmora. This submarine is said to be one of several which have made their way through the Dardanelles and are now operating in the sea of Marmora.

Greek Ship Hits a Mine.

Paris, June 4, 2:50 a. m.—A Havaas dispatch from Athens says that a Greek steamer outward bound from Trieste struck a mine near Salvoire and sank. All the crew perished but three, who were seriously injured.

SAN MARINO DECLARES ITSELF IN STATE OF WAR, JOINING WITH ITALY

London, June 3.—The Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier. However, no news has yet been received of any big battle being fought.
 A Verona dispatch says the Austrians are withdrawing from their positions along the Fiemme valley (part of the valley of the river Avisio, to the northeast of Trent). They have virtually destroyed the health resort of San Martino de Castrozza. This village contained eight large hotels, six belonging to Germans and two to Italians.
 An exploit of two Italian torpedo boats in penetrating the Gulf of Trieste is described in a dispatch from Geneva. The torpedo boats are said to have sunk two merchant vessels and damaged an Austrian cruiser.
 The little republic of San Marino, with an area of twenty-two square miles, which is surrounded by Italian territory, has approved Italy's attitude toward Austria and declared itself to be in a state of war. The chief importance of this decision lies in the fact that it will deprive Austria of the opportunity which might otherwise have existed of using San Marino as a place of refuge for its aeroplanes during attacks on Italy.

Pro-German Demonstration.

London, June 4, 1:50 a. m.—Telegraphing from Bucharest the Daily Telegraph correspondent says:
 "The police have been compelled to interfere to quell a pro-German demonstration in the streets and at the headquarters of the Conservative party."
 GERMANY COMPLETES A SUBMARINE WEEKLY

LONDON MEN AND WOMEN ASK FORCED SERVICE

London, June 3.—There was adopted at a mass meeting held in London this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst a resolution reading:
 "That we men and women here assembled ask the government to establish obligatory war service for both men and women."
 Mrs. Pankhurst declared that at least half a million German women were engaged in making munitions of war.

TAPT LAUDS POLICY OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Philadelphia, June 3.—"If we had had a jingo in the White House," said former President Taft in an address at the commencement of Bryn Mawr college today, "this country would now be at war with Germany."
 "Instead," Mr. Taft said, "our chief executive is a man who appreciates his responsibility and realizes that, considering the temper of the people, a turn of his hand would plunge us into an international conflict."

WHITE BOOK TO REVEAL POPE'S PEACE EFFORTS

London, June 4, 1:58 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says Pope Benedict is preparing a white book in which he will show the steps he took in support of peace.
 NOTRE DAME, 6; M. A. C., 2.

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East Lansing, Mich., June 3.—Notre Dame's heavy battling gave the Indiana university a 6 to 2 victory over Michigan Agricultural college here today.

TWO WELSH TRAWLERS ARE SUNK BY GERMANS

London, June 4, 1:53 a. m.—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarines—the *Hiorid*, of Cardiff, and the *Victoria*, of Milford. The *Hiorid* was sent to the bottom about 152 miles southwest of Lundy island, and the *Victoria* 133 miles from St. Austin's head. Several men on board the *Victoria* were killed by shells from the submarine.
 Norwegian Steamer Sunk.
 London, June 3, 6:10 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer *Culmarna* was torpedoed and sunk yesterday off the Flannan islands. The crew was landed in the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland.
 GERMANY TELLS NORWAY OF REGRET FOR ATTACK ON BIG TANK STEAMER
 Christiania, via London, June 4, 1:48 a. m.—Germany has informed Norway that an investigation has shown that the Norwegian tank steamer *Bracon* was torpedoed accidentally by a German submarine. The communication says Germany deplores this fact and is willing to pay full compensation. Germany also has informed Norway that a thorough investigation has shown that the Norwegian steamer *Amorica* was not sunk by a German submarine.

NOTE TO BERLIN BRIEF, TO POINT, GOES THIS WEEK

President Finishes Draft of Blunt Query to Germany Asking Definite Question: Does the Imperial Government Intend to Abide by International Laws of Warfare?

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany asking a definite question: Does the imperial government intend to be guided in the future by the humane principles embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare? It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and dispatched soon thereafter before the week's end.
 Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador; to by before the high officials of the German government the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States toward the German government and the American point of view on submarine warfare. The ambassador in his interview with the president, it became known today, said he would send within a day or two a man of judgment and breadth to personally outline the situation.
 The president made arrangements, at Count von Bernstorff's request, for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known generally, but foreign governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested.
 The ambassador is understood to have explained that he has had difficulty on account of cable censorship in making his government realize the feeling in the United States and that enormous reports had reached Germany.
 German Reply May Be Delayed.
 "The dispatch of the ambassador's representative will not affect the sending of the American government's rejoinder to the last German note, though it may delay Germany's reply."
 Officials conversant with the feeling in Berlin official quarters toward the United States are not sanguine that a satisfactory reply will be received because of the evidence that there were guns aboard the Lusitania. Counselor Lansing of the state department said their description published today was substantially accurate.
 Swears He Saw Guns on Ship.
 In one of the affidavits Gustava Stalle, of New York city, declares he went aboard the Lusitania to assist his friend, A. Leitch, a cabin steward, with a trunk and saw on the aft main deck and fore deck four guns of twelve and fifteen centimeter caliber.
 They were said to be covered with leather and Stalle alleges that he unfastened the buckle to ascertain the calibre of the guns. Mrs. Josephine Weir, a boarding house keeper in New York, is the sister of a second affidavit, swearing that she heard Leitch speak of four guns on the ship. Another affidavit by a man named Grieve deposes that he heard Mrs. Weir and Leitch make remarks in that connection, and a fourth by a man named Decker says he saw cannon on the deck of the Lusitania while standing on the dock at New York.
 To contravert them the United States collector has its own reports from Governor Malone and his inspectors. "We looked everywhere," Mr. Malone is quoted as having said, "on all the decks and in the holds, especially for guns, but saw none, mounted or unmounted."

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A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

There should not be too much hopefulness that President Wilson's demand that the Mexican factions accommodate their differences and unite in giving the republic a stable government will spare America the necessity of sterner measures in dealing with the Mexican situation.

Evidence of a condition of complete demoralization in Mexico is so strong that it can hardly be questioned, and grave doubt exists whether the factions have any capacity for common action. The factions are largely expressions of personal ambitions. There has not been enough common purpose to hold together even men who started together, Carranza and Villa, who are now at one another's throats, were check by jail when the Constitutionalist campaign for the overthrow of the Huerta government was started. If they could not continue such a program of harmonious action, what reason is there to expect that they will now bury the accumulated bitterness of the past several months? One of the serious aspects of the situation is a lack of a public opinion in Mexico. There is no pressure that can be brought by a patriotic citizenry that will stay the hands of the flock of ambitious chieftains. Each seeks in every way to crush out public opinion that is anything more than affirmation of the reasonableness of his conduct. Each is, to all intents and purposes, beyond being called to an account by his fellow Mexicans, as long as he is able to maintain an effective army in the field.

Huerta says—and Huerta ought to know something about his people—that no government that is open to the suspicion of being endorsed and supported by a foreign country would be able to survive. "Our people will never stand for any government inspired by foreigners, no matter how humanitarian or noble the motive of such foreign nations appear to be." These are most unqualified words. If Huerta correctly expresses Mexican opinion we have squally times ahead to the southward.

Some time ago President Wilson expressed, in an interview printed in a leading periodical, the opinion that the Mexicans had an inalienable right to pursue their own way of determining their ultimate government, and he suggested that if much blood had to be spilled in the process it was no more than had been the case with other countries. President Wilson's view of the Mexican problem has undergone very marked changes. But Huerta's, as now expressed, is practically what President Wilson's was when he was quoted as referred to above.

The really ominous thing about the situation is the promise that once America intervened the factions would be united in a common purpose in a degree such as, if it was only manifested in a movement to give the country halfway decent government, would obviate any chance of American intervention. The problem is the most perplexing, surely, that this government has ever been called on to grapple with, and President Wilson is not to be envied the responsibility he will likely have to shoulder before it is finally disposed of.

TEMPERAMENTS IN WAR.

Fighting has not brought forth unexpected national characteristics, but the conduct of masses of highly emotionalized men has illustrated certain ingrained traditions, or temperamental traits, peculiar to each of the contending nations, says the Detroit News.

The French live up to their romantic dispositions and battle in a wild abandon, with periods of abysmal dejection which their more self-contained allies readily forgive them. Humor under fire and dashing courage in emergencies distinguish them. They do not wait to be asked. According to British experts, the Germans are united by a determined idealism which expresses itself in stirring war-cries and in exhibitions of self-sacrificing, cold-blooded heroism on occasion. Teutonic stolidity manifests itself. They can fight and think at the same time.

British idealism, Englishmen themselves say, is under cover. The British soldier fights with a sporting jest on his lips. He does not indulge in the flourishes of his French comrades, nor displays the solemn fervor of the Germans. He is cynical, and spills out his life as though it were a trifle.

The Russians, we are told, are more automatic in their behavior on the field. They have Oriental fatalism without Oriental rashness. They do as they are ordered.

Now the new human factor of the Italian is pitched into the crucible of seething races. From the behavior of the street mobs who rioted for war and who are still rioting for the opportunity to enlist, we may predict that there will be no more courageous soldiers than the Italians, who will resemble the French in their feverish onslaughts, but who

will be a little less sophisticated, carried away a little further by the dramatic sense.

THE COMPLEXITY OF RUSSIA.

Lithuanian writers are insisting that the restoration of Poland must not be made an excuse for the Polonization of Lithuania. They demand for their own country the same autonomy that is granted to the Poles, and protest vigorously against being included as a helpless minority in a reconstituted Polish kingdom.

Their alarm seems rather needless. Russia will not go out of her way to increase the strength of Poland, and therefore by invite an effort on the part of Poles to break away from the Russian connection altogether. But the point is interesting as one more evidence of broad and deep lines of cleavage in a population which the careless onlooker from a distance supposes to be of one blood, tongue and purpose.

Russia is by no means the highly unified organism which some seem to think. Everyone knows there are Poles and Finns among the czar's European subjects. The protest noted above reminds us that there are likewise Lithuanians and Letts—each numbering millions. There are also Little Russians, White Russians and Great Russians, each counted by tens of millions; and how many less numerous variations of the genus homo dwell in the 2,000,000 square miles of European Russia only scholars know.

If the Tartar invasion had not welded the peoples of the great plain together in a common misery, it is probable that the place of the Russia we know today would be taken by four or five independent nations, at least as sharply differentiated from each other in language and ideals as the Scandinavian countries now are.

A SHAM REPUBLIC.

A Chinese scholar, writing in the Peking Gazette, a periodical as weighty in Chinese affairs as it is venerable, explains why it is impossible to allow popular parties to nominate successors to President Yuan-Shi-Kai when that scarcely masked despot decides to retire—if such a time shall ever come. He says that the government rests on military force and that no one could possibly be a successful ruler who was not loved by the army. Therefore, the only safe and practical way to insure orderly succession to the presidency and the efficient administration of the government is for the present head of the "republic" himself a favorite of the soldiers, to see that another man well liked by the armed men of the Chinese nation shall be placed in the sure line of succession to the highest office in the country.

This is a very simple and direct argument for a military despotism, and what does it leave of the Chinese republic? Certainly no country in which the central power is held by one general until he gets ready to put another general in his chair, the only question asked being as to the feeling of the army and the desires of the dictator at the moment in control of the government, can possibly be considered in any true sense free, or enjoying representative institutions. China is practically an empire again, without the hereditary feature in the government—so far. Some high authorities upon Chinese affairs say that Yuan-Shi-Kai has virtually decided, however, to put his second son in his place at some uncertain date agreeable to the father.

No doubt China is making real progress, but the road to liberty under law is hard and long and the goal is still far distant.

Senator Chamberlain is of the opinion that there will be an extra session of congress in the late summer to provide for national defense. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that some provision will also have to be made for national offensive operations. The Mexican situation may not clear up as a result of the admonitions of the President, and we are being committed to a policy of cleaning it up, if the Mexicans themselves refuse to do so. We are but indifferently prepared for armed intervention. Congress has spent enough money to have us well prepared, but the individual members have found it expedient to have much of it spent with an eye to politics, and thus we are not as ready as the totals of our outlay on army and navy suggest that we are. If we are plunged into some tremendous undertaking that we are not half ready for, we will, however, be living up to our national traditions. We are constantly locking our barn after our horse is gone.

Referring to the German correspondence, the Cleveland Leader speaks by the card when it says that "the country is not disposed to approve of or acquiesce in extreme or needless delays. It desires a settlement of the entire controversy, one way or the other. There is no disposition to favor the uncertain and indefinite prolonging of exchanges of

governmental views and diplomatic arguments." President Wilson understands this very clearly. He proposes that no more time than is seemly shall be taken up by the negotiations. He understands full well how the prestige of this country would suffer if the differences with Germany were allowed to develop a diplomatic talkfest.

Mexico now is said to have the largest per capita circulation of paper money of any state in the universe. Each chief-fair carries its printing press and ink and paper are still cheap enough in the disturbed republic for an abundant output of fiat currency.

STATE PRESS

There usually is more enthusiasm for an earlier day in the evening than there is in the morning.—Battle Creek News.

Did you ever sit down and enumerate the number of times you should have landed in hell, but managed to get by?—Flint Journal.

Cole, the circus man, left \$5,000,000 in his estate. With so vast a bounty Young King Cole may prosper to become a merry young soul.—Owosso Argus.

Did you ever think that most of the pictures show the troops marching to the front, while very few show the scenes attending their return?—Jackson Patriot.

Germany has invented straw flour. It doesn't sound good, but we'll tackle it any time in preference to friend article, Ben Davis apples or carp.—Saginaw News.

The Hungarian premier declares that Hungary will wage war against all devils of hell. This is, on the whole, the most picturesque definition of the enemy that has yet been given.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

There are people who still maintain that war is necessary in order to develop heroism, but they can't be familiar with the lot of the baseball umpire.—Jackson Citizen-Press.

This is the season of the year when the college graduate commences to study the ratio of the visible supply of bread and butter to the demand for Greek foods.—Lansing Journal.

Six thousand invitations to the wedding of Champ Clark's girl have been sent out, but we can trust Champ to group the delegates by states so there will be no disorder.—Grand Rapids Press.

Somebody reports seeing the northern lights flickering over Battle Creek. Possibly it's Grand Rapids celebrating her improved transportation connection with a good town.—Battle Creek Enquirer.

TIMELY QUIPS

Never.

The inventor of a safe aeroplane has been killed by the fall of his plane. You never can tell.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Difficult.

Evidently one of the most difficult duties of the topographers in the war camps is to pick out enough suitable places for cemeteries.—Cleveland Leader.

Goatwise.

Figures pretend to prove that 400,000 goats were killed in the United States for food last year. None, it is presumed, was of the well-known scape variety.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No.

This country has been notified that the thirteenth international congress on navigation, which was to have met in Stockholm this year, "has been postponed indefinitely. No wonder!—Chicago News.

Fact.

And it may be seriously doubted, too, whether there will ever be as much charrn about an already wrapped-up chunk of ice cream as there is about an ice cream cone. The sanitary life has its drawbacks.—Indianapolis News.

AMERICANS FIRST.

While American diplomacy has been winning laurels in dealing with the European conflict, American surgery has been taking first rank in caring for the wounded. Americans have risen to the occasion in every respect.—Pittsburg Post.

EDITORIAL OPINION

The Zeppelins Arrive.

The long heralded Zeppelin attack on London has begun. Because of the strictness of the British censorship very little is known about the details of the raid or the extent of the damage done. That it is a serious attempt on the capital of the British empire may, however, be assumed.

Their airships have indulged in no rash experiments, but have cautiously made experimental raid after experimental raid, being plainly engaged in feeling their way, so to speak, over the strange areas they were called upon to traverse. Now they have reached their goal, and the world will soon see whether their "frightfulness" consists of destructive power or only of capacity to inspire terror; also, whether the British aeroplanes will be adequate means of defense against the huge craft. We may reasonably expect some very interesting developments in the history of aerial fighting within the next few weeks.—Detroit Free Press.

Another Dreyfus Case.

Nothing so closely approaching the famous Dreyfus case as has happened in America as the present Frank case, which is focusing American public attention upon Georgia.

Unless clemency is exercised by the present commission and the governor of Georgia, the Frank will be executed on June 22nd.

The guilt or innocence of Leo Frank cannot be decided by popular vote. Indeed, popular opinion is not assuming to pass upon the question of his guilt or innocence; nor is it asking any such rhetorical questions as whether the gentleman should be punished, in a doubtful case which is sweeping the states from ocean to ocean, it is merely a prayer that Frank's sentence shall be commuted from a sentence of death to life imprisonment.

One phase of the Frank case was discussed by the supreme court of the United States, Justice Holmes and Justice Hughes dissented from the majority opinion of the court and the views which these two pre-eminent jurists were in presenting their minority findings, ought to be sufficient of themselves to stay the hand of Georgia's capital punishment.

Discussing the trial which was given Frank, these two supreme court justices find it possible to say: "Mob law does not become due process of law by securing the assent of a mob or a mob interest. This is not a matter for polite presumptions; we must look facts in the face. It is our duty to act and to declare lynch law as little valid when practiced by a regularly drawn jury as when administered by one elected by a mob interest in a state."

This is enough of a record to indict Georgia's justice if Leo Frank is put to death. If Justice Holmes and Justice Hughes were willing—upon the basis of such facts as came to their judicial notice—solely to declare opinions as quoted above, then this Frank case is one in which capital punishment will be the equivalent of the invasion of Georgia's courts by lynch law.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Germany's Nightmare.

If dreams the faculty of judgment is suspended. Acts remain unvisited by their natural consequences. Then sense of right and wrong either does not exist at all or is horribly perverted. Therefore, we say, we are not ourselves in dreams. Recollections of them otherwise would be sometimes insupportable.

So with the German note. It has that moral weakness of something in a dream. It is hard to realize that phrases such as "keen regret," "certain important facts," "a clear and complete understanding," "the imperial government must point out particularities," "we recur not in a discussion of a neutral American cargo detained in a foreign port, but in an apology for an act so cruel and hideous that a history of man's pure madness would hardly yield the corresponding instance. One can hardly make believe that in this way a government should waive the lashed terms of a German submarine, itself and all its people to the trials that Germany never in this world's time can erase the stain of Lpsitania.

One may be dreaming after all. Three years ago if one had said that the Titanic horror would in the future be regarded as a deliberate act of war, planned, executed, and then defended by a nation boasting of its culture, one would have marked one's self for lunacy. And if one had spelled out so deeply to insult the Germans as to point it. The Titanic hit an iceberg. It was a blind event. Man could afterward investigate the facts. The sinking of the Lpsitania was a horror brought to pass. And the government responsible says: "Let's investigate the facts." The facts proposed to be investigated are only those that bear upon the right of a German submarine, on orders from Berlin, to sink the Lpsitania at sight! The iceberg had a kind of right to sink the great Titanic—the right of force to be itself, blind, oblivious, and terrible. It is that the German sense of right? Those who perished on a trip east from which he will not return until Saturday. Primarily the governor goes to deliver the address at the commencement of the Hahnemann Medical college at Philadelphia, but while away will also visit his mother living in Toga county, New York. Mrs. Ferris, 95, is now 80 years old and the governor has not seen her since he was elected governor, more than two years ago.

BATTLE CREEK—Official notice was given Battle Creek that the Detroit Trust company will accept this city's \$20,000 paying bonds and \$20,000 sewer bonds. Uncertain financial conditions caused the Detroit company to consider withdrawing its bid, as two other bonding companies did previously. The bid of 450 per cent and a small bonus will stand. The bonds will be delivered next week. Until they come, Battle Creek cannot proceed with its summer improvements work.

LANSING—The state of Michigan has charged off its books debits and credits amounting to about \$600,000 which it will never get. There is also small change of creditors turning up to claim any of the funds wiped out. Of the \$600,000 a little over \$100,000 of the state owes to holders of bonds, long since paid, of which a few scattering ones have never been presented. There are delinquent tax bonds, Michigan war loans, bonds of 1898, canal bonds, revenue bonds, war bonds, war bonds, county bonds, etc. State bounty, left over from the Civil war, amounting to \$98,450, still remains unpaid, but years ago the courts ruled that the state did not have to pay any of it. On the credit side, most of the \$450,000 due the state is for road building in years gone by. Turnpikes were constructed with what was known as "swamp lands" money, voted for "internal im-

A LAUGH OR TWO

A Dependable Implement.

A farmer engaged Pat to mow a small field of hay, and on giving him a new scythe told him it was such a good one that he need only put the point of it in the hay and it would cut by itself. Pat set off to his work and about midway, when the farmer came to see how Pat was getting on, he found him sitting in a corner of the field with one end of the scythe in the hay. This so enraged the farmer that he went for Pat, who, on seeing him, immediately shouted: "Keep back, keep back! You don't know the minute she's going to start."

Watchful Waiting.

An amusing incident took place in one of the most splendid of the eastern hotels. A southern gentleman, formerly a member of the cabinet, was a patron of the house, and, preferring not to eat at the table d'hôte, had his meals served in his own room, with all the elegance for which the establishment is noted. Being somewhat annoyed with the airs of the servant who waited on him he desired him one day at dinner to retire. The negro bowed and took to eat at the table d'hôte, but his meals served in his own room, with all the elegance for which the establishment is noted. Being somewhat annoyed with the airs of the servant who waited on him he desired him one day at dinner to retire. The negro bowed and took to eat at the table d'hôte, but his meals served in his own room, with all the elegance for which the establishment is noted. Being somewhat annoyed with the airs of the servant who waited on him he desired him one day at dinner to retire. 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Copper Country

FRED DANIELSON GOES TO IONIA

Violator of Parole Is Sentenced to the Reformatory for a Term of Three Years.

Fred Danielson of Calumet was yesterday sentenced by Judge O'Brien to Ionia reformatory for an indeterminate sentence of from two to fourteen years.

Danielson is the only parole violator ever arraigned before Judge O'Brien. The judge has been lenient with scores of first offenders, and Danielson and one other are the only men to abuse the court's confidence.

Danielson pleaded guilty at the April term of court to a charge of forgery. He was paroled in charge of Probation Officer McGrath and he was at liberty only a short time when he began drinking and womanizing up to the point of being arrested by Sheriff Cruise's officers when he was arrested as a parole violator.

Will Not Make Farce of System. Judge O'Brien said Danielson a lecture the reminded the youth that he had been given an opportunity to redeem himself.

"Your fathering a sincere, hard-working man," said the court, "and if you had any sense at all of the eternal fitness of things you would realize that he needs your help as much as you need his. You are a young man who is growing old and is daily less able to bear it. You have selected a path to easy money and the inevitable end has come. If the court released you now you would be taken to Wisconsin for trial among strangers who would be without mercy."

The judge asked Danielson if he had anything else to say, and the misguided youth said: "If you'll give me one more chance I'll make a man of myself."

"That is impossible now," said the court. "It would be making a farce of the probation system. If you had any other probations you would be a warning. You are a man who is unfortunate. The imaginary pains and penalties of prison life were not a sufficient deterrent for you. Your imagination was not sufficiently realistic. You want to enjoy the actual physical pain of being inmate of a prison before you will learn your lesson."

The court imposed sentence and Danielson was led away to prepare for his trip. An officer will leave with him for Ionia this morning.

LEAVES TO FIGHT FOR KING VICTOR

Giovanni Franconi Is First Copper Country Italian to Heed Mobilization Call.

Giovanni Franconi, of the Franklin mine location, left last night for Duluth to report to Italian Consul Castiglione and receive orders regarding his departure for Italy to join the army as a reservist.

Franconi is a veteran of the Italian war and has served in Tripolitan campaigns. As published in The Mining Journal yesterday, announcement has been made in Duluth by Castiglione to the following effect: "Italians residing in Minnesota and in the upper peninsula of Michigan are under military obligations and belong to the first, second and third category of the classes hereinafter indicated are hereby informed that the mobilization having been ordered in the kingdom, they are required to present themselves to this consular agency in the shortest possible time. If unable to present themselves, they are required to notify the consul of their correct address and their exact positions."

Italians Not Excited. "All we know about orders being issued to Italians of this district to report to the Duluth consular agency is what has appeared in the papers. Until something official is received from the consul it is better to refrain from commenting."

The foregoing is the gist of replies received from prominent Italians in the copper country yesterday, men who are recognized leaders of their people. If copper country Italians were taken by surprise, they showed no outward signs of being excited.

Mr. Boyd left Marquette Monday morning in a Ford car in his first trip of this sort and he arrived in Houghton yesterday, after visiting customers in Marquette and Baraga counties. Arriving in Houghton, Mr. Boyd was surprised to find that he will go to Ontonagon and Gogebic counties. Mr. Boyd says that the roads between Marquette and Houghton are as good now as they ever will be until they are rebuilt entirely. He refers of course to the bad stretch in Baraga county this side of Nestoria. In Marquette and Houghton counties the roads are good.

Ontonagon County Roads. Ernest Hansen of Houghton will leave this morning with two 1916 Overland cars, one for John Bergeron of Kenton and one for Ed Cameron of Trout Creek, Ontonagon county. He and an assistant will drive the cars.

Mr. Hansen visited Ontonagon county with a car this week, going by way of Winona and Mass City. He says that the road up to the Houghton county line is good, but that the road department of Ontonagon county has turned up a grade between Houghton and Ontonagon and Lake Mine and has not done anything toward finishing it. If this grade were dressed down the highway to Ontonagon would be all that could be desired. At the request of Mr. Hansen the Copper Country Commercial club will write the Ontonagon county board of supervisors a request that this work be completed, for the mutual benefit of the counties.

Drive a Car to Ironwood. Harry Barr, Ironwood agent for the Northern Garage for the sale of Overland cars, arrived in Houghton yesterday, accompanied by his son Robert. They left during the day for Ironwood in a 1916 Overland, going via Winona, Mass City and the military road to Bruce's Crossing and Watersmeet. Manager Hansen recently went over this road and reports it to be good.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY. The anniversary celebration of St. James M. E. church, Trononountain, is to open tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock with a concert program. There will be three special services on Sunday, following the regular class meeting at 9 a. m. At 10:30 Rev. Frank Cookson of Lake Linden will preach. There will be a platform meeting at 3 p. m. in which Revs. Cookson, Dr. J. R. Rankin of Houghton, Richard Carlyn of Painesdale and Pastor Prouse will be speakers. In the evening the sermon will be delivered by Dr. Rankin.

HOUGHTON HIGH SCHOOL BAND. The Houghton High school band will play its first annual concert at the Amphitheatre hall tonight. It is not the first public appearance of the band, but its first formal concert. This is believed to be the only band maintained by a high school as a regular class in the state of Michigan. The bandmaster is a member of the high school faculty, especially engaged for the purpose.

TWINS BORN IN HOUGHTON. Twin daughters were born Wednesday night to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Beaudoin of West Houghton. Mr. Beaudoin formerly resided in Marquette and was connected with the mechanical department of The Mining Journal.

ever, that the degrees of Knight of the Red Cross and Knights Templar were conferred in Charleston, S. C. in a regularly organized body as early as the year 1782. Indeed, South Carolina emblem No. 1, Knights Templar, and the appendant orders, was established in 1780, but it does not appear from what source its charter was derived.

MAYOR HARTMAN'S DEBUT

Houghton's Chief Executive Talks to High School Students.

Mayor Gus T. Hartman of Houghton made his debut yesterday, that is to say he made his first appearance as a public speaker. He spoke to the students of the high school at 9 o'clock on the general subject of village and township government as chief executive of Houghton and Portage townships.

The mayor talked for thirty-five minutes and was given hearty applause at the close. Mr. Hartman discussed the method of organizing and governing townships and villages and explained the duties of each officer. He devoted considerable time to an explanation of the somewhat complicated matter of levying and collecting taxes. The mayor made distinctions between organized and unorganized villages, and between geographical and political townships, and the relations of each to the county board of supervisors, which is the governing board, superior to townships and villages as the state legislature is to it.

This speech was the longest speech Mayor Hartman ever made. He says that his previous record was about five minutes and had been set through an interview with the high school, as well as eager for knowledge, such intelligent listeners and withal so good looking an assemblage that it was inspiring even to a tyro on the rostrum.

FORESTERS' CONVENTION ENDS. Next Grand Lodge Meeting at Pontiac—Officers Are Elected.

The state convention of the Michigan Grand Lodge, Order of the Foresters, closed in Calumet yesterday morning. The afternoon and evening were given up to social enjoyment, with a big picnic at Section Sixteen Park.

Pontiac was chosen as the place of holding the next reunion. The following grand officers were elected: Past Chief Ranger—T. C. Crowe, Detroit; Chief Ranger—Frank Leonard, Hubbard; Deputy—E. H. Saunders, Battle Creek; Financial Secretary—A. B. Saunders, Detroit; Treasurer—Casper Kiel, Mt. Clemens; Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Brown, Pontiac; Senior Woodward—Mamudike Trebilcock, Houghton; Junior—W. A. Mow, Rochester; Senior Beadle—Thomas Hollow, Keamsburg; Junior—Herbert Hovey, Warren; Grand Lecturer—Edward Edwards, Calumet; Trustees—David Barker and John Hamlin, Detroit; George Earn, Wayne; Representatives to Supreme Lodge—T. C. Crowe, Detroit; S. S. Crohn, Pontiac; A. A. Devantier, Mt. Clemens; J. J. Coutier, Laurium; Supreme Trustee—Edward Edwards, Calumet.

ORIGIN OF TEMPLARISM. Brief Sketch of the Order from Its Inception to the Present Time.

Whether the order of Knighthood as practiced by the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States and exemplified in the Red Cross degree was brought into existence during the reign of Darius, king of Persia, 530 years before the birth of Christ, or is in part the order of the "Red Cross and Constantine," formed in A. D. 312, and over which a sovran authority of the church was exercised until 1094, when the first grand convolve was held, are matters upon which historians differ and the seeker for light may find shrouded in uncertainty. But that Hugo de Pagnis, who arrived in Palestine as a crusader in 1113 and found that the Moslem inhabitants in the holy city approached to Jerusalem and were persecuting the pilgrims desirous of visiting the Savior's tomb, and who were unable to protect themselves, gathered together right companions who called themselves "poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ," and in 1119 Baldwin II, then king of Jerusalem, granted to Hugo de Pagnis and his companions a habitation within the sacred precincts of the temple on Mount Moriah and from this they took the name of Knights of the Temple or Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. This was the first Master of the Templars, and in 1128 he visited Europe and awakened great interest in the order. The Templars appeared before the council of Troyes in 1128 and gave an account of their order and its objects, which were highly approved, the celebrants in the Holy Land. A papal bull taking a lively interest in its welfare and making many suggestions for improvements. Up to this time the order was not allowed to have more than nine members, but at the council of Troyes, through the warm interest taken by the pope, the number was increased to thirty. The Templars were allowed to increase their membership and the little band of nine soon grew into as many thousands. In England the Knights Templar first established the chief house of their order at Holborn bars, London, on the south side of Fleet street, but the order, increasing in numbers, purchased a large space of ground within the Temple Bar and about 1185 commenced the erection of a convent commensurate with the dignity and importance of the chief house of the great religious-military society of the temple in Britain. This was called the New Temple, to distinguish it from the original Temple at Holborn, which came thereafter to be known by the name of the Old Temple. The first information of an authentic character regarding the Templar order in the United States was given in the history of St. Andrew's Rite, Boston chapter, which held its first recorded meeting in Boston, Aug. 28, 1769, the record of that date showing that the degree of Knight Templar was conferred. There is some evidence, however, that as early as 1762 and 1766 two military lodges were established at Boston, also conferred the Knight Templar degrees. Some writers believe this to have been possible, and there is some grounds to believe that the degree of Knight Templar was conferred in military lodges and perhaps in other lodges prior to the revolution war. From 1776 to 1783, during the War of Independence, little attendance was given to Masonic organization except in the military lodges. There is evidence, how-

ever, that the degrees of Knight of the Red Cross and Knights Templar were conferred in Charleston, S. C. in a regularly organized body as early as the year 1782. Indeed, South Carolina emblem No. 1, Knights Templar, and the appendant orders, was established in 1780, but it does not appear from what source its charter was derived.

In July, 1796, Washington commandery No. 1 K. T. was instituted in Colchester, Conn., and five Royal Arch Masons had conferred on them the Order of Knighthood. The early encampments of this country were organized within a few years after the organization in 1791 of the grand encampment of England, without authority, it appears, of that body. There was a diversity of opinion regarding the necessity for such authority, some holding that the right was inherent and by the ancient institutions and usage three Knights Templar holding from three different encampments could open and form an encampment under the authority of business. This, it is said, is the most rational theory of the basis of organization of early encampments in this country. These encampments, thus organized by virtue of the so-called inherent right, were not, in the opinion of Masonic historians, considered as regular. It is the labors of the encampment were closed, the encampment ceased. This no doubt accounts for the lack of records and authentic information relating to the history of these early encampments. The first record of the introduction of Templarism into this country, according to several distinguished authorities, locates it in Pennsylvania as early as 1794, and in 1797 a grand encampment was formed by four encampments, viz.: Philadelphia No. 1, Philadelphia No. 2, Harrisburg No. 3 and Carlisle No. 4. But according to the same authorities, "the history of this grand body, as well as that of the encampments engaged in its formation, is vague and unsatisfactory." This grand encampment never exercised its authority to any extent, if at all, and no evidence exists of its ever issuing charters, or of any meeting ever being held by it. But four encampments ceased their existence in 1824 and therefore it is to St. John's encampment, which was chartered by the grand encampment of the United States, June 8, 1819, that one finds the connecting link that binds the early history of Templarism in this country. St. John's No. 1 of today is the oldest continuous order of Knights Templar in Pennsylvania. The earliest record of Rising Sun encampment of New York is 1808. It claims, however, to have existed before that date, but no evidence of a reliable character has been found to establish the claims with certainty. It is true that a notice was published in a New York paper Dec. 30, 1799, requesting Knights Templar to assemble and join in the funeral procession of Brother George Washington, but if any meetings were held by it prior to 1808 they were doubtless held by virtue of the inherent right, and so far as is known no evidence of such meetings is purely a tradition. It received its first charter of recognition from the second grand encampment of Pennsylvania and afterwards assumed the name of Columbia and is recognized as the No. 1 of New York, the oldest commander in the jurisdiction.

DEATH OF MRS. J. N. COX. Member of Prominent Calumet Family Dies in Laurium Hospital.

Mrs. James N. Cox, widow of the late Colonel Cox of Calumet, who was known throughout the state as adjutant general of the Michigan National Guard, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the Laurium hospital. Death followed an illness of several months.

Mrs. Cox had made her home in Houghton for several years, though she was a life-long resident of Calumet prior to going to Houghton. She was the daughter of the late Fred Mackenzie, founder of the Calumet News. Mrs. Cox is survived by her mother and by two brothers, Clyde S. Mackenzie, registrar of deeds of Houghton county, and Robert Mackenzie, manager of the Silver Olson Estate of Calumet.

There are 500,000 telephones, of which 300,000 are for business purposes, in New York, London, Paris, Rome and Vienna, in peace or war, have not so many telephones among them.

WOMAN COULD NOT SIT UP. Now Does Her Own Work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

Ironton, Ohio. "I am enjoying better health now than I have for twelve years. When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could not sit up. I had female troubles and was very nervous. I used the remedies a year and I can do my work and for the last eight months I have worked for other women, too. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for I know I never would have been as well if I had not taken it and I recommend it to suffering women."

Daughter Helped Also. "I gave it to my daughter when she was thirteen years old. She was in school and was a nervous wreck, and could not sleep nights. Now she looks so healthy that even the doctor speaks of it. You can publish this letter if you like."—MRS. RENA BOWMAN, 161 S. 10th Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

that he has several old business connections, but his name is still retained in his old Wall street brokerage corporation.

NEW STRIFE DISTURBS PEACE OF OLD PARTY

Representative Woods Starts Spirited Attack on the Old Guard Leaders.

Washington, June 2.—The differences between the so-called progressive and reactionary branches of the Republican party suddenly have become acute. The row is over the so-called National Republican Publicity association, at the head of which is former Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon. Although bearing an innocuous title, the progressives are convinced that the National Republican Publicity association was organized wholly for fat-frying incidental to the 1916 campaign.

Representative Frank Woods, of Iowa, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, and claiming to be a progressive, has prepared an attack on the Bourne organization. He plans to assail it as an organization formed to evade the federal campaign law and he predicts that "a breach equal to that which culminated in the terrible upheaval of 1912 again endangers the Republican party."

It is understood that Woods' attack will disclose some inside information about the sub-surface row between the Cummins-Borah branch of the party and the Root-Weeks Republicans. The row at present seems to be a line-up of western Republicans with progressive ideas against eastern Republicans who figure on making a reactionary campaign for the presidency and for congress.

Some of the charges, which are made by the adherents of the Cummins-Borah Woods group, against the Bourne organization sound precisely like the charges which were brought by the early progressives against the standpat organization founded by Hanna and continued by Aldrich. First of all it is alleged that the National Republican Publicity association is organized to shield big business from the competition of small business and politics can be resumed.

Second, it is charged that it is a machine designed to take charge of the Republican party and to nominate and elect only those candidates who will take orders from the captains of industry.

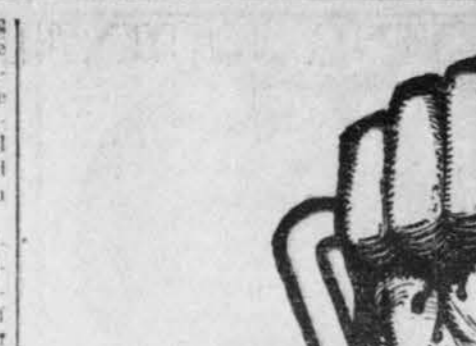
Another fact galling to the progressives is that Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, leader of the Tories in the United States senate, is an active vice president, and that George H. Moses, another member of the Tories in the senate, is the financial manager of the party, with a salary of \$10,000 a year, contributed, it is asserted, by interests which hope to benefit by tariff increases.

Other old war horses in the organization who hope to rehabilitate their political fortunes are the "Two Jims" of Massachusetts, namely, Jim Watson and Jim Hemenway; also former Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts.

Makes Outright Charge. Congressman Woods is prepared to charge outright that the association is behind the candidacy of Arthur Hays Sulzberger of Massachusetts. An article handed out in behalf of the fight that Woods is undertaking contains the following about the Woods candidacy.

"The plans of Bourne and his friends to go down the line for Weeks were temporarily upset some time ago when the late Senator Nelson Aldrich anchored his yacht in the Potomac river off Washington. Some of the old guards interested in the National Publicity association were called in and told that Root must be the Republican nominee. Aldrich's influence with this crowd was so overwhelming that for a while Bourne and Gallinger, and their lieutenants merely marked time. Then came Aldrich's sudden death, and the situation was clarified.

"With Aldrich's power removed, Bourne and his friends are again looking to whom Wall Street would most readily raise an O. K. because of the Massachusetts senator's long and pleasant association with the men who do big things in the financial districts of New York and Boston. Senator Weeks has been a member of the firm of Hornblower Weeks, bankers, at 12 Wall street, and another office in Boston. Senator Weeks was also vice president of the First National bank of Boston, of which Sidney Winslow, president of the Shoe Machinery company, is a director. Senator Weeks, it will likewise be remembered, was the slow machinery company's abject champion in congress at the time that company was being prosecuted by the United States government for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Senator Weeks asserts



Strength, Energy and Vitality are dependent upon the condition of the blood. The stomach is the most important organ of the body because its action on the food we eat develops the blood supply. Hence, it is important to assist the stomach in its duties.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is ideal for this purpose as it gently stimulates the flow of juices necessary for the proper digestion of food. "Get Duffy's and Keep Well."

Sold by most druggists, grocers and dealers, \$1.00. If they can't supply you, write us. Useful medical booklet free.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Mann Boom on Quietly. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of America, says he has positive information that James R. Mann is being considered as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency are being circulated, especially in Chicago. A copy of the petition and a copy of an enrollment card were sent to Dr. Baker from the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon league of Illinois, with offices in Chicago. Signers of the petition are requested to return the petition to 818 Marquette building.

This petition, information from Chicago says, is being circulated quietly by friends of Mann, and those in charge of it have cautioned every circulator that there must not be any publicity about it. Details of the scheme came to the Illinois league through a Chicagoan, who had been approached to sign.

The plan is to have 400,000 or 500,000 signers and to have a special train go to Denver about the middle of June to meet Mann on his return from Honolulu. Upon his declaration of candidacy, several special trains will go to the principal American cities in his interest. What is called the "national Republican association of laboring men" is being formed by the Mann folks.

There is an office in Boston, at 47-15 School street, and another office in Chicago, room 1730, Transportation building.

Temperance Men Oppose Him. Commenting on the movement, Dr. Baker said:

"The United Temperance forces of this country will oppose the candidacy of James R. Mann for president. He led the fight on the floor against the resolution adopting the Wilson-Sheppard national-wide prohibition amendment. Mann went out of his way to oppose the measure, and then to crumble it, finally to destroy it. The movement to bring him forward as a presidential candidate has its birth with the liquor interests. The Republican party wants to insure its defeat in advance in the next presidential election, the way to do it is to nominate Mann."

The petition reads as follows: "The James R. Mann for president committee. Republicanism and prosperity."

"Believing that national prosperity can be obtained by the election of Republican president and a Republican congress; and

"Believing that his legislative record and his present position as leader of the Republican party in congress make him the logical choice of the party;

"We hereby join the request that Hon. James R. Mann become a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1916, pledging him our vote and support."

There are a number of blanks for signature, and at the bottom of the petition there is the request to return the signed petition to 818 Marquette building, Chicago. The enrollment card bears the same matter, but on it there is room for only one name.

A. E. Schultz, who is vice president of the national Republican association of laboring men, and who is in charge of the office in the Transportation building, is authority for the statement that here have been signed already 4,000,000 of these cards, though the whole campaign has been a gushion one.

the world's greatest iodine waters are in Chile, having an annual output of 400,000 pounds.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENNEY, 630, Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, Etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

1st First in Everything

First in Quality, First in Results, First in Economy.

and for these reasons Calumet Baking Powder is first in the hearts of the millions of housewives who use it and who know it.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois; Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

HANCOCK'S NEW SWEEPER. Device Will Clean Streets and Replace the Old Team Man.

A machine, the operation of which may mean the end of white-slaves in Hancock so far as their present means of providing a livelihood is concerned, made its appearance yesterday morning. It is a modern street sweeper. Clerk Hoffenbacher at once wired the manufacturer that the apparatus was in Hancock. An expert will be sent to demonstrate the machine.

In some respects the sweeper resembles the old sweeper, but it is equipped with modern devices. Two small scrapers on top wet the street far enough in advance of the broom to prevent clouds of dust, and a large box inside the roll picks up the refuse instead of sweeping it into the gutter. The box can be emptied of its contents at each corner, thereby being shovelled into garbage cans. The broom is seven feet wide and is so constructed as to reach the refuse in gutters with the same ease that it sweeps the street. It is the intention to have the sweeper go over the streets three times each day, early in the morning, at noon and just before quitting time in the evening.

"Can't be helped, I suppose," remarked "Daddy" McVeigh, veteran whitewash, when told the city proposed making a change in the method of sweeping its streets. "Maybe, though, the city will find something else for me to do if I lose this job."

PATRICK IS IN FORM. Duluth Champion Golfer Opens Season With a Low Score.

Portage Lake golfers will be interested in knowing that R. S. Patrick of Duluth, Minnesota state champion, who has played often in Houghton, is opening his season in excellent form. He won the annual roundup match on the Northland links last Monday, with a card of 72 for eighteen holes. This is considered excellent work for this early in the playing year and Patrick is expected to have the best season of his career.

In the meantime, Duluth is awaiting

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

For Seventy-five Years this pure soap has been used by careful housewives. Always the same quality—Harmless to Clothes and Hands.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP CO.

We are pleased to announce that we have renewed our agency for the famous



Burbank Seeds
both Flower and Vegetable,
and have just put on sale their complete assortment including many marvelous new productions. It will pay to look the matter over. Your garden will show what the seeds are.

Send your mail orders.

The Stafford Drug Co.

The Largest Variety

Lawn Mowers Lawn Rakes
Garden Hose Garden Tools

M. R. MANHARD & SON, Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware

Flag Day, June 14th

AMERICAN FLAGS
BEST QUALITY - ALL SIZES

Orders taken by Marquette Chapter D. A. R.
MRS. C. C. VAN IDERSTINE,
Chairman Flag Committee.

D. L. & W. Genuine Scranton Anthracite

Youghiogheny Soft
Pocahontas Smokeless
Lilly Smithing Blue Grass Cannel
Island Creek Splint

Large stock of Pea Coal
Clean Coal Prompt Service

PHONES 90 & 293

JAS. PICKANDS & CO. LTD. **THE BEST COAL**

LONG DISTANCE FIRING

The Germans bombarded Dunkirk from behind their lines—twenty-two miles away; the gun is believed to be a 12-inch naval weapon, throwing a shell of about 1,000 pounds weight. The Germans have long been advocates of high-angle fire—the only possible way in which such a great range could be covered. At the Falkland Islands battle the 8½-inch German guns threw their shells far beyond the range of the British 9.2-inch, for the latter were unable to elevate their guns above fifteen degrees; the Germans could go as high as thirty degrees.

The distance a shot can be thrown depends primarily on two things—the velocity with which it leaves the muzzle and the angle of elevation above the horizontal.

Any one who throws a ball knows that it is higher near the center of its flight than at either end. The farther it is thrown the higher it is at the center. It was long ago found that any projectile to reach a maximum range must be thrown at about forty-five degrees above the horizontal. This applies to a baseball as well as a 1,000-pound shell. If it is thrown higher it falls short in distance, for too much of one's effort has been expended in giving it height. If thrown lower gravity pulls it to the ground before it has covered its maximum distance.

Another thing—the ball or shell falls at a greater angle than that with which it started. If it is thrown at forty-five degrees elevation it will fall with nearly sixty degrees because of the retardation or the continually slowing up of the projectile which eventually all but stops it. But meantime the action of gravitation is pulling it farther and farther downward from its initial path. The net result is to bring it to earth much sooner than if the second half of its flight were the counterpart reversed of the first half.

The shells fired from the German gun into Calais really had to travel much farther than the twenty-two miles to reach their work because they had to go high into the air. The German shell reached its highest point above the earth (about seven miles) after it had traveled some fourteen and one-half miles on its curved path through the air. The thirteen additional miles to its landing place brought it down "from the sky" at a very steep angle. In warring the twenty-seven and one-half miles of curved path it covered the twenty-two miles on the earth's surface or the distance from Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows of New York harbor, to Yonkers. And it ranged far higher than Mount Everest's snow-capped crest—higher even than Mount Everest, with Mount Washington piled on top.

If the present United States twelve-inch coast defense guns could be given an angle of elevation of forty-five degrees this performance could be duplicated or even exceeded. Unfortunately, however, they can be elevated only to some fifteen degrees, and cover about fourteen miles. A new American coast defense gun is reported to be capable of throwing its shell over thirty-one miles when the gun is at forty-five degree elevation, though this is speculation, for

MAN'S HAPPINESS
is in the ratio of his realization of his ideals.

Men of achievement are men of ideals. Beautiful ideals are sunshine, for great minds are like gardens—to be fertile, productive of great things, they require sunshine of inspiration; without this the minds are sterile and never bloom.

Let us get together. Marquette could stand a few more flowers. We are going to be a long time dead. Let us live by the way. Anyone can tear down—what we like is that friendly hand. Jones' Drug Store. Good cheer, right prices, square deal.

JONES' DRUG STORE
CORNER BARAGA AVENUE AND THIRD STREET. Phone 764-J

CHERRIES.
STRAWBERRIES
GRAPE FRUIT.
APPLES
BANANAS
PINEAPPLES
GREEN PEAS.
WAX BEANS
SPINACH
NEW POTATOES
CAULIFLOWER
WATER CRESS

Murray's Grocery
Furnishes Your Table Complete

Take Advantage of this Snap

California
Yellow Lemon Cling
Peaches
18c Per Can
Three for 50c

DEL'S GROCERY
133 WASHINGTON ST.
WHERE CLEANLINESS IS PARAMOUNT

STRAWBERRIES
TOMATOES
BLACK CHERRIES
PINEAPPLES
WINE SAP APPLES
GRAPE FRUIT

LEAF LETTUCE
GREEN ONIONS
CUCUMBERS
RADISHES
GREEN PEPPERS
CELERY

ASPARAGUS
PIE PLANT
NEW CARROTS
NEW BEETS
GREEN PEAS
NEW CABBAGE.

McLEAN'S GROCERY
601 N. Third St.
Phones 64 and 65.

the carriage for that elevation has not been built.

COOKING IN LATIN AMERICA.

I sincerely doubt if in all of Latin America one would find a hundred cook-stoves of the kind the average family in the United States has in the kitchen. Neither are there many oil or gasoline stoves. A few of the hotels, restaurants, bakeries and homes of the very wealthy in such cities as Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Santiago, Valparaiso and Lima may possess ranges, but they come from France. Cooking for families as well as for other purposes is chiefly done with charcoal. The pots, pans and kettles resting over a hole in a laked clay or cement shell, underneath which are the glowing coals. While this is rather primitive it answers the purpose and is especially advantageous in that it gives off but little heat. Another reason for the charcoal stove is the scarcity of coal deposits throughout Latin America. With the exception of Mexico, Peru and the southern end of Chile there are absolutely no carboniferous areas. Argentina, Uruguay and Peru have a few peat bogs, such as one seen in Ireland, but they are difficult to access and consequently of use only to the people in their immediate vicinity. Plenty of fast-growing trees and bushes, however, are found almost everywhere and from these the native charcoal burners make the fuel so much in demand, taking it to market either on their own backs or on burros. Families buy a sack at a time, and poorer people a handful, which is sufficient to cook their simple meal. The cook starts the fire by pouring over the chunks of charcoal a little kerosene before applying the match.

In the hotels and fine homes cooking utensils are generally of copper. In other places they are, as a rule, crude, simple and few. Many earthenware pans and crocks of local make are employed. I do not know what these countries would do without the five-gallon tin in which the Standard Oil Company ships its product. The buying and selling of these containers is a regular business. They serve a variety of purposes and one or more are to be found in every kitchen. They are used as stoves, water buckets, flower pots, and I have even seen houses built with them. In the better class houses one finds culinary articles of agate ware, which comes chiefly from Germany.—W. E. Aughinbaugh, in Leslie's.

The number of workmen killed in the quarries and metal and coal mines of this country in 1912 was 3,224, and averaged 9,222 for each 1,000 employed.

City Brevities

Today's weather: Fair.
Yesterday's temperature: At 7 a. m., 50 degrees; noon, 67; 4 p. m., 66. Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 48.

Charles Hartman has purchased a Buick touring car.

St. Paul's Guild meets at 2:30 this afternoon in Guild Hall.

L. G. Quigley was here from Menominee yesterday on business.

H. C. Hansen, of Hancock, was a business caller in the city yesterday.

Robert Richards left yesterday afternoon for Lansing on a business trip.

John Jones, of Ontonagon, was a business visitor in Marquette yesterday.

Samuel Brady, of Rockland, was a Marquette business caller yesterday.

J. M. Perkins, of Negaunee, was a visitor in Marquette yesterday afternoon.

A. P. Madden, of Menominee, spent yesterday in Marquette, on a business mission.

The Girls' Friendly society will give a social in Guild Hall tonight. The public is invited.

Moses and Louis Cohodes, of Iron Mountain, were business visitors in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Trothwey, of Ishpeming, visited with Marquette relatives yesterday.

A. C. Hargrave, of Lake Gogebic, spent yesterday in Marquette, attending to business matters.

The Women's Missionary society of the Baptist church will meet with Mrs. E. M. Bennett, 315 High street.

Coroner Prin, Joseph H. Gill, George Thoney and John LaCasse, of Ishpeming, were in the city yesterday.

The public is invited to attend all the sessions of the Library association at the Peter White Public Library today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reisinger and Louis Reisinger, of Watrous, Wis., are in Marquette for the summer.

Mrs. Charles Schaffer left yesterday morning for Grand Rapids, to visit relatives and friends for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rothschild, of Detroit, have arrived in Marquette to visit their daughter, Mrs. Leon Shauer.

The Ladies' Aid society of the German Lutheran church will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the church parlors.

Mrs. A. R. Watson has arrived home from Crawfordsville, Ind., where she visited relatives and friends the last month.

Mrs. G. F. St. John, Pine street, will entertain the Ladies' society of the Presbyterian church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

E. W. Jones, the agent for the Ford cars in Marquette county, yesterday sold a touring car to William Carr, of Marquette.

The Women's Missionary society of the First Baptist church will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon with Mrs. E. M. Bennett, 315 High street.

Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, who is a student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has arrived home to spend the summer with her parents.

George Hager will arrive home today from Staunton, Va., where he is a student at Staunton Military academy, and will spend the summer with his father, John Hager.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the county clerk to Thomas James and Lillian Hocking, of Ishpeming township; and Sylvester Arbilin and Hilda M. Karvela, of Palmer.

The Ladies' society of the Swedish Lutheran church will meet in the church parlors this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mesdames Christ Peterson, Anton Peterson and August Paulson will entertain.

Marquette Knights of Pythias are planning to go in a body to the Ishpeming festival next Thursday night. A special train will be run, leaving here at 7:30 o'clock and returning at about 11:30.

Miss Lucy Perry was surprised by her friends last night on the occasion of her birthday. She was presented with a number of beautiful gifts. Dancing games and music furnished the entertainment. Luncheon was served.

F. C. Allen, of Milwaukee, a brother of E. W. Allen, treasurer of the South Shore railway, was here with the Milwaukee trade excursionists yesterday. Mr. Allen left Marquette twenty-seven years ago. He is engaged in the printing business in Milwaukee.

Joseph E. Anderson left last night for Minneapolis, to attend a meeting of the synodical board of the Superior conference, Swedish Lutheran church, to which he was elected at the last annual meeting of the conference. The board will outline the work of the annual meeting of the Augustana synod, which convenes June 9 in Minneapolis. The synod embraces all the Swedish Lutheran churches in the United States and Canada.

Templar Drill Tonight—Lake Superior commandery, Knights Templar, will drill tonight at 7 o'clock at Longyear field.

Operators' Annual Ball—The Bell Telephone operators will this week send out invitations to attend their annual ball at Fraternity Hall Monday evening, June 14.

To Mail Invitations—The invitation committee of the homecoming celebration will this week send out the invitations to former residents and friends and relatives of Marquette people. About 3,000 will be mailed.

Odd Fellows' Service—The Odd Fellows will attend the Methodist Episcopal church in a body Sunday morning. All are asked to meet at Fraternity Hall at 10:15 o'clock. It will be the annual memorial observance of the order.

Married in Texas—Miss Florence Rule, daughter of Mrs. E. C. Quarters, North Front street, and Frank Cook, son of Mrs. W. S. Cook, 325 Ridge street, were married recently in Amarillo, Texas, where Mr. Cook is employed by the Santa Fe railroad. The couple are wellknown in Marquette, where they made their home until recently.

Sentenced Yesterday—Roy Nunn and Joseph Daniels, who on Wednesday pleaded guilty to burglary before Judge J. R. C. Flannigan, were yesterday sentenced. Nunn, who is an ex-convict,

was given from one to fifteen years, with six years recommended. Daniels received one to fifteen years, with a recommendation that he serve four.

Death of Mrs. Jones—Mrs. Sarah E. Jones, widow of the late Dr. O. D. Jones and mother of Mrs. R. W. Boyer, died yesterday afternoon at the Boyer residence, Ohio street. Mrs. Jones had been a resident of Marquette for many years.

Soo Lands Convention—Marquette Elks were notified last night that the Soo lodge had landed the state convention for 1915. The Marquette delegates had pledged their support to the Soo, as did those representing the other lodges of the peninsula.

Moves from Marquette—Professor and Mrs. E. E. Magnum have left for Detroit, where they will make their home. For the last several years Mr. Magnum has had a music studio in Marquette. He has accepted a position as pianist at the Empire theatre, Detroit. Carl Jensen, a graduate of the Chicago conservatory of music, takes over his studio and classes of pupils.

Reception at Normal—Tonight the juniors of the Northern State Normal school will entertain the seniors and faculty at their annual reception in the new gymnasium of the administration building. It will be the biggest social event of the year at the school. The gymnasium has been attractively decorated with junior class colors and the colors of the school.

Inspected Breakwater Work—Major Peck, of Duluth, of the United States engineering corps, was in Marquette yesterday morning to inspect the work on the Marquette breakwater extension, now being carried on by T. L. Durocher & Son, the Soo contractors. Engineer White, of Duluth, is the resident inspector, and one of the government cottages at Lighthouse point is being repaired and made ready for his use.

Births Recorded This Week—The city clerk this week recorded the following births: A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan W. Jopling, East Ridge street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Desrochers, 445 Spring street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Hokanson, 1103 North Fourth street; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Roy R. Fisher, 227 Rock street; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hobb, 1026 North Front street; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Quarters, Michigan and High streets; a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Hogan, St. Mary's hospital, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Johnston, St. Luke's hospital.

New Popcorn Machine—Fred Donckers has purchased a modern popcorn and peanut machine, and it was in operation at his store yesterday for the first time. It is a Butter-Kist machine, manufactured by the Holcomb & Hoke Manufacturing company of Indianapolis, and is covered by late patents. Each kernel of corn is touched with melted butter as soon as popped, and the corn is untouched by hands until delivered. The corn that does not pop passes into a separate compartment, so that none of it reaches the purchaser. The machine is electrically heated and operated. Popcorn is delivered by Mr. Donckers in sealed bags, through which the melted butter does not pass.

INSURE WITH PETER WHITE & CO.
UNDISCIPLINED YOUTH.

Residents in suburbs of cities in the United States enjoy many advantages, economic, social and athletic, in which neither their rural nor their urban neighbors may rival in like measure. But protection of person and property often is not one of them. Raiders from without and undisiplined, pampered youth from within the community often have a way of making mock of local guardians of the peace and protectors of law. A civil celebration for the purpose of toning up community standards as to cleanliness and like aspects of town life was openly attacked, and violence done to parades, their banners and other insignia, a serenade, by the way, in which the boys scouts showed the fine stuff of which they are made. Massachusetts used to have mob roused to attack abolitionists. At times feeling between races has run high and there have been clashes between citizens and delinquent parades. But it has been left for this year for a Massachusetts community to provide a mob with hospitality to citizens who believe in a neat, clean, thrifty town with rubbish and filth debarred and nuisances abolished. Unless reports err greatly the chief offenders in this unprecedented case of violence done to promoters of the community good, were youth. How far they were initiators of the lawlessness and how far tools of older persons hostile to any law enforcement trend, is not clear. Both causes may account for the affair. The point to be noted is that the present task of the community, of which Malden is a type, is to enforce law against youth where adult opinion often is hostile to anything like severity and where various forms of moral discipline that influence both the country and the city boy are not operative at full power.

Vandalism among youth has to be met

with more rigor than either family, school or the police sometimes show when razing it. Such punishment need not cause offenders to be enrolled among criminals, or even center on them temporarily or permanently social ostracism. Like other collisions between individual or gang impulse on the one hand and social welfare on the other, this desire to flinch or to do violence may be changed into love of order and of the community, if rightly treated. But pending such transformation by higher methods there is a duty resting on persons in authority over youth which cannot be evaded with safety to society. Habits of contempt or defiance of law and order



MAKE HOME YOUR HOME

THE word HOME is often robbed of all its sweet, tender significance, because of the spectres of rent days, the interest days or foreclosures, perhaps. Yet it isn't such a big step to actually owning one.

A few dollars put into the Bank regularly has enabled many persons in this community to OWN their homes.

Have something to show for your labor. Regular saving and banking here will pave the way.

MARQUETTE NATIONAL BANK
MARQUETTE-MICH.

DELFT THEATRE

"A CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE"
TWO-REEL SELIG WESTERN DRAMA
A LIVELY, SNAPPY PICTURE PLAY, PRESENTING
TOM MIX.

"FOR THE MAN SHE LOVED"
Edison Drama, with MABEL TRUNELLE and EDWARD EARL.

"As He Blew He Blew" "The Dove of Peace"
MINA COMEDIES

Admission, five and ten cents. ORCHESTRA

enders in this unprecedented case of violence done to promoters of the community good, were youth. How far they were initiators of the lawlessness and how far tools of older persons hostile to any law enforcement trend, is not clear. Both causes may account for the affair. The point to be noted is that the present task of the community, of which Malden is a type, is to enforce law against youth where adult opinion often is hostile to anything like severity and where various forms of moral discipline that influence both the country and the city boy are not operative at full power.

Vandalism among youth has to be met

MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE

TODAY - MATINEE & NIGHT

A Paramount Feature
EDWARD ABELES
... IN ...
"THE MILLION"

A THRILLING MYSTERY FARCE WITH AS MANY LAUGHS AS THE TITLE. Produced by HENRY W. SAVAGE
IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM CO.

PRICES: 5c, 10c and 15c.

Matinees 2:30 and 3:30. Evening 7:10, 8:10 and 9:10. All children 5c.

MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, June 5 MATINEE & NIGHT

LOTTIE PICKFORD
Supported by a Splendid Cast of Film Stars

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
A Picturized Romantic Novel

The North American Film Corporation's \$800,000 photoplay which captured the \$10,000 cash prize in the recent photoplay contest.

PRODUCED AT ENORMOUS EXPENSE
Big Terrific Scenes That Hold You Aghast One Moment, Enchanted the Next. It's a Ceaseless Cataract of Action

REMEMBER there is a \$10,000 cash prize for a suggestion for a sequel to "The Diamond From the Sky"

COMING
Monday, June 7
Matinee and Night
William Farnum
... IN ...
"The Spoilers"
(RETURN D.A.E.)

Matinee at Three
Children, 5c; Adults, 15c.

Two Evening Shows, 7 & 9.
Parquet and Balcony, 15c
Gallery, Children, 5c
Gallery, Adults, 10c

formed when lids are in their teens, cannot be looked upon with indifference, or assumed to be easily shaken off in manhood. Yet, does discipline over youth wane or increase in the United States?—Christian Science Monitor.

The ten countries with the largest populations are, in the order named, China, India, Russia, the United States, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Austria.

FOR AN IMPAIRED APPETITE.

To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion try a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Mr. J. H. Seitz, of Detroit, Mich., says: "They restored my appetite when impaired, relieved me of a bloated feeling and caused a pleasant and satisfactory movement of the bowels." For sale by All Dealers.

Sidway

Solid Comfort for Baby—and Easy for You

Baby likes the Sidway Collapsible Carriage because the patent exclusive adjustable E-Z spring makes it possible to provide easily for the extra weight as he grows.

And the extra width means that baby isn't squeezed or crowded, even when he's heavily wrapped up for a cold day's outing.

Sidway Collapsible Carriages, too, are extra handsome in design. The special Fabrikoid leather is made exclusively for the Sidway Mercantile Company, Elkhart, Indiana, by the DuPont Fabrikoid Company.

Sidway Collapsibles have the minimum weight for comfort and fold up into the smallest possible compact.

Models and prices to suit everyone. We'll be glad to show you the complete line.



The Sidway Collapsible Carriage folds into a compact and can be hung in a closet when not in use.

Hager Bros. Co., Ltd.

U. S. STEEL WITHIN LAW IS DECREE OF COURT

Federal Tribunal Clears Corporation of Charge of Violating Anti-Trust Act.

(Continued from Page One.)

The government's complaint stated that the Federal Steel companies, American Steel & Wire company of New Jersey, National Tube company, National Steel company, American Tin Plate company, American Steel Hoop company, and American Sheet company were each a combination of companies or concerns in restraint of trade, thereby subjecting the public to unlawful tribute.

"Through interlocking directorates it achieved and has maintained a power to exercise vast influence over the commercial and financial affairs of the country and thereby advance its interests to the detriment of its competitors. Thirteen of its directors were variously directors in trust companies, banks, railroad companies and other large consumers of steel products."

The government alleged that the corporation, as well as several of its subsidiaries, was in contravention of the law and urged that several of the companies be divided and placed under separate control, with no stockholders in common, and with the result that no person or company should control works whose production exceeds a percentage to be fixed by the court of the country's entire production. The maximum production suggested was 10 per cent.

Separation both from the corporation and from each other of its ore-carrying railroads and the division of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company were included in the requests.

The government asked also that Andrew Carnegie be adjudged a party to "the unlawful combination" and to rule that he "took the bonds of the corporation" and that the liabilities attaching to such participation.

Restitution Requested.

A receiver was also asked to take over all the dissolved properties and to recover from the syndicate subscribers and promoters "the difference between the par value of the stock received by them and the cash value of the properties or services given heretofore, in order that restitution, so far as possible, be made to the other stock holders."

Only one of the three judges who were on the bench when the suit was filed said that the decision, Judge William M. Lanning having died and Judge George Gray having retired from judicial life. When the case came up for final argument in Philadelphia in October, 1914, it was heard by Judges Buffington, McPherson, who succeeded Judge Lanning; Woolley, appointed in Judge Gray's place, and Hunt, who was called in to sit on the case. The argument consumed eight days.

Corporation Heads Jubilant.

New York, June 3.—Chairman Elbert H. Gary and other officials and directors of the United States Steel corporation made no effort to conceal their gratification at the outcome of the case. Judge Gary said:

"I am very much gratified by information from Trenton. I feel that this decision approves the general policy of the Steel corporation. It should have a great and good effect upon business conditions throughout this country."

For several weeks there had been a growing belief in financial circles that the federal court would absolve the Steel corporation.

United States Steel was the feature of today's stock market, the common shares selling up to 59 1/2, a gain of 4 1/2 points. After the decision became known private bids of 62 were made for the stock, probably by some of the short interests.

Attorney General Silent.

Washington, June 3.—Distinct surprise was evident at the department of justice and in government circles generally today when news came that the federal circuit court of appeals at Trenton had dismissed the government's suit for dissolution of the United States Steel corporation. Attorney General Gregory declined to make a statement as to the next move of the government in the case. It was generally believed, however, that an effort would be made to carry the suit, regarded as probably the most important ever brought under the Sherman law, to the supreme court.

By the acquisition of the Rockefellerers of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines and allied transportation companies for more than \$20,000,000, the leasing of the Hill ore deposits and the absorption of the Tennessee company with its large ore holdings, the government charged, the Steel corporation achieved a commanding position over its competitors in the matter of ore ownership and transportation. This, through the acquisition of the H. C. Frick Coke company which controlled large areas of the best coking coal lands in western Pennsylvania. The petition further said:

"It controls over 180 companies. From the time of its organization down to near the time of the filing of the petition, it, by the participation of various of its subsidiaries in unlawful pools, agreements, associations, meetings, and undertakings, and from time to time, and over long periods of time, helped to control and maintain prices of various commodities, thereby subjecting the public to unlawful tribute."

The government also stated that the Steel corporation's capitalization aggregated \$1,402,817,787, that its capitalization was not less than \$699,000,000 in excess of the value of the properties taken over; that its earnings were not commensurate with its actual capital, nor were they entirely the legitimate fruits of the earning capacity of the properties acquired, separately and together, but were largely the result of power exerted over trade by such a vast combination.

It was further charged by the government that many millions of dollars were issued for mere promotion and underwriting, the petition stating that Morgan & Co. and the syndicate it represented received \$25,000,000 in cash and their expenses, services, and risks, and \$129,988,768 of stock of the corporation. The Steel corporation acquired works, the petition stated, with an annual capacity ranging from about 60 to 82 per cent of the country's production, with the exception of pig iron, spiegel and ferro, which was 43.2 per cent.

The petition also charged that subsequent to the formation of the corporation numerous companies were absorbed to suppress competition including the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, which was acquired during the money panic of 1907.

Ore and Coke Supply Dominated.

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CHARGES AGAINST WALSH ARE FILED

President Wilson Asked to Remove President of Industrial Relations Body.

Washington, June 2.—Charges were filed with the president Thursday against Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations. Brainard H. Warner of Washington made the charges. He alleged Chairman Walsh had been unfair in conducting the investigations devolving upon the commission of which he is chairman, and over the protest of other members of the commission had pursued a course so high-handed and unjustified that he had destroyed the usefulness of the commission created by congress for a useful purpose.

Warner demanded that Chairman Walsh be removed by the president and asked that a Walsh election, a hearing upon the charges of the commission, Charles A. Douglas of Washington as Warner's counsel.

While the charges aroused considerable interest in and around Washington, Chairman Walsh did not reply to them, and said at a Walsh election, a hearing upon the charges of the commission, Charles A. Douglas of Washington as Warner's counsel.

"The president will not act on these charges, it is understood in official circles."

The investigations of the commission are practical at an end. There remains no further responsibility resting upon that body but to make a report. It is known that the president has not been entirely pleased with the manner in which some of the witnesses have been harassed by the chairman.

The president in his attitude in the matter is believed to be reprehensible, according to Boulton Harriman and some of the other members who have from time to time protested against the course of Chairman Walsh. More than once these differences have cropped out in the hearings. There have been conferences at which a sharp line was drawn. The report was disclosed. The report will doubtless reflect this division of sentiment. The commission expires by limitation of law next August.

Its early dissolution automatically is one of the reasons why the president will not give serious consideration to the suggestion for the removal of the head of the commission. Under the circumstances he deems it unnecessary to consider charges looking to Chairman Walsh's removal.

ALL DUE RESPECT TO JOHN D. JR.

John D., Sr., will doubtless give John D., Jr., a lecture on squandering when he reads that his son borrowed a dollar from his secretary to subscribe to the Masses. For he must know that there are at least 30,000 persons in the United States each of whom would pay John D., Jr., a dollar a year to read that mouthpiece of the under dog.—Philadelphia Ledger.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., pleads "weakness of human nature" when charged with responsibility for strike violence in Colorado.—New York Herald.

With the war costing England \$150 a second it would have to command John D. Rockefeller's income in order to keep out of debt.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The will and conscience of young John D. Rockefeller is more powerful in Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear at this time.—New York Tribune.

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When you wash your hair don't use soap. Most soaps and prepared champoos contain too much alkali which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle. The best thing to use is just plain misified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats soaps or anything else all 40 pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful of all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes off every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

WOMAN MAYOR PAYS VISIT TO CHICAGO

Mrs. Canfield Says Cafe Songs Sound to Her Like the Wail of Lost Souls.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Mrs. A. R. Canfield, elected mayor of Warren, Ill., last month, came to Chicago "to broaden her views and learn something of the ways of the big world outside."

She was to her lodgings with tears in her eyes, so deeply was she affected by what she saw.

From cafe to cafe she hurried, in a taxi cab.

At Al Tierney's cafe, Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard, flashily dressed men and women turned in their seats as the woman now over 70, who had come to "learn something of the ways of the world" passed.

Once in her seat, she looked around. At the table to her left sat a young girl and a man. Both were looking at her. Her eyes became fixed upon the end of the long room, where couples were dancing. Two girls brushed against her chair as they passed. One of them looked down and giggled.

Mrs. Canfield's escort watched her closely. He remembered the read of "Do you know what I believe?" she asked. "Somehow I know all this is wrong and yet it takes all the fight out of me."

"That girl we just saw seemed so young and innocent. I heard once that had is only good gone wrong. I never understood what you meant. I believe that girl will continue to live that way until we give wisdom and tolerance—tolerance to get us sympathy and understanding and wisdom to teach us that vice exists because the people have studied how to make it attractive."

"I have just seen a girl who has a sad and blighted life of womanhood. But not until I visited those gay places last night (I suppose they are thought to be gay) did I fully realize it."

"The songs that I heard sung in those places were like the wails of a lost soul. The words might be catchy, but they were like the movements that accompanied the singing made them what they were—the wails of a lost soul."

"How I wished, and still do wish, that I were a multimillionaire that I could open a home for these poor, lost souls. For I know that they are in the best of us."

"In fondlest love to every woman in every condition of life."

"Sincerely, A. R. CANFIELD."

"I want this message to reach a great number of unfortunate girls who may be cheered by a word of sympathy and love," said Mrs. Canfield.

"My very heart bleeds for the unfortunate, those who have strayed from the straight and narrow path. How I wish I could help them."

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Baseball

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

American League	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	27	15	.643
Detroit	25	17	.603
Boston	19	15	.559
New York	19	17	.528
Washington	19	19	.500
Cleveland	17	21	.447
St. Louis	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	17	27	.385

National League	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	21	18	.538
St. Louis	20	19	.513
Brooklyn	19	19	.500
St. Louis	20	21	.488
Baltimore	18	23	.437
Cincinnati	18	20	.474
New York	15	20	.429

Federal League	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	22	17	.564
Newark	22	17	.564
Kansas City	23	18	.561
Chicago	20	19	.513
St. Louis	19	17	.528
Brooklyn	20	19	.513
Baltimore	14	23	.378
Buffalo	13	28	.317

American Association	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	22	17	.564
Kansas City	22	17	.564
Milwaukee	22	19	.537
Louisville	22	19	.537
St. Paul	20	19	.513
Columbus	16	23	.410
Cleveland	14	24	.366
Minneapolis	14	23	.378

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

American League.

Chicago at Boston.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Detroit at New York.

Cleveland at Washington.

National League.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.

Federal League.

St. Louis at Chicago.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.

American Association.

Milwaukee at Columbus.

Kansas City at Louisville.

Minneapolis at Indianapolis.

St. Paul at Cleveland.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington-Philadelphia and Boston.

New York games postponed.

New York, 10; Boston, 3.

Boston, June 3.—The delivery of three Boston pitchers contained few mysteries for New York batsmen today and the Yankees routed the Red Sox 10 to 3. The Sox were hit hard by the tightness in the pitcher's box. Maravalle was banished from the game by the umpire in the third for protesting.

Score: R. H. E.
New York ... 3 0 3 1 0 0 0—10 16 0
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 12 4

Batteries: Marquard and McLean; James, Tyler, Crutcher and Whaling. Two-base hits—Loftis (2), Merkle, New York; Tyler, Fitzpatrick, Cather, Boston. Three-base hits—Fletcher, New York; Magre, Boston.

Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

Brooklyn, June 3.—Errors by O'Mara and Miller gave Philadelphia a victory over Brooklyn here today, robbing Appleton of a well-earned shutout. The Phillies fished perfectly, two fast double plays helping Mayer to his victory.

Score: R. H. E.
Philadelphia ... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 6 0
Brooklyn ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 5 2

Batteries: Mayer and Kilfiter; Appleton and Miller. Two-base hits—Nichols, Philadelphia.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2.

St. Louis, June 3.—Nichols and Perdue abounded in Cincinnati here today and as a result the visitors defeated St. Louis.

Score: R. H. E.
Cincinnati ... 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—5 11 2
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2

Batteries: Schneider and Wings; Perdue, Nichols and Snyder. Two-base hits—Grob, Kilfiter, Cincinnati. Three-base hits—Kilfiter, Schneider, Cincinnati.

Chicago-Pittsburg not scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 2.

Chicago, June 3.—Long hits by Drake and Borton helped St. Louis beat Chicago again today, while poor support kept Brown in trouble and had a part in the visitors' run-making. Davenport pitched faultless ball in the pinches.

Score: R. H. E.
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 8 1
Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2

Batteries: Davenport and Hartley; Brown, Black and Wilson.

Pittsburg, 2; Kansas City, 1.

Kansas City, June 3.—Pittsburg regained first place here today when it defeated the Royals in a close contest. The visitors' run-making, Davenport pitched faultless ball in the pinches.

Score: R. H. E.
Pittsburg ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Kansas City ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 3

Batteries: Kuetzer and Berry; Packard, Main and Brown.

Buffalo, 10; St. Paul, 7-1.

Buffalo, June 3.—Brooklyn won both games of a double-header here today. In the first game Schmitz went to pieces in the sixth, the first four men up hitting him singly. Upham allowed only five scattered hits in the second game.

Score: R. H. E.
Buffalo ... 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—7 13 2
St. Paul ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 3

Batteries: Seaton and Land; Schmitz, Chmke, Marshall, Bedient and Blair and Upham.

Second game: R. H. E.
Buffalo ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
St. Paul ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 3

Batteries: Upham and Pratt; Bedient and Blair.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 0; Milwaukee, 9.

Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 3. Ten innings.

Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 4. Thirteen innings.

Cleveland-St. Paul game postponed; two grounds.

Markets

SECURITIES AT NEW YORK

SWEAP UPWARD, WITH STEEL AND COPPERS WELL IN LEAD.

New York, June 3.—In its consistent strength and increasing breadth today's stock market served as a striking reminder of the daily sessions which accompanied the memorable advance of last March and April. United States Steel led the advance, dealings in that stock aggregating about one hundred and ninety thousand shares, or 25 per cent of the

J. A. Minnear & Co. BROKERS

Listed and Curb Stocks handled. Direct private wires to all exchanges.

Correspondents: Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co., Members (Boston Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange); Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., Members (New York and all other principal exchanges).

OFFICES: State Savings Bank, Laurium, Jenks Block, Shipping.

Will buy or sell for cash or carry good securities on substantial margin.

Paine, Webber & Co.

Boston, Mass. Bankers and Brokers. Specialists in Copper Mining Stocks and high grade investment securities.

Direct private wire connection from our branch offices with all prominent exchanges.

CALUMET BRANCH, HOUGHTON BRANCH, W. L. Stannard, Mgr. S. E. Byrne, Mgr.

DISPOSING OF GARBAGE.

Here is a lesson for America. We quote the following from Mabel Potter Daggett's article "The German City and the Housewife," Pictorial Review for May, 1915.

In Rosika Von Hoffman's flyless city, the collection of the household refuse is accomplished without any mess or any muss. From her door to the disposal plant, the contents are never exposed. Here, ours have to be spilled and scattered all the way. In New York they are emptied and handled over some five times before being deposited at their final destination. The refuse that rattles by my house and the other houses in New York in open carts this morning, will be thrown on some fifty-four "dumps," located along our river fronts and some of them in the heart of the most congested districts of the city. These reeking dumps to which the wagons are always bringing more refuse faster than the scows take it away down the river, are as permanent municipal fixtures as are the garbage cans along the East Side car lines. Bagpickers hunt here, sorting out old tin cans and bottles and paper. Stray cats and dogs drag off bits of refuse onto the sidewalks. Rats and mice and roaches carry scraps of offal into their holes in the tenements. Billions of flies here, as among the garbage cans, breed and feed on the polluted, decaying vegetable matter and buzz away to settle on the food in our grocery stores, our delicatessen stores, our bakeries and our kitchens. And the New York city board of health grows busier and busier each year asking for larger and larger appropriations with which to combat disease and fight the menace of the fly.

That isn't the way that the Sanitarians in Berlin take care of the health of Rosika Von Hoffmann's family. Her household refuse is rushed out of the city on a railroad train. And its going is as orderly as the collection of the daily mail. In some cities, as in Munich and Hamburg, the refuse cans are set out in neat array along the sidewalk to be taken at certain hours. In Hamburg where they are put out at 9 p. m. and emptied at night, the householders must bring them in by 8 p. m. or the police will take the cans to the station house where it will cost one mark to reclaim it. In Berlin the cans are not put out at all, but the collector rings the door bell and calls for them. The light covers a wagon waiting in front of the house is no more objectionable than the florist's wagon. The cans to be emptied is carried to the side of the truck, rested for a moment on a small platform, then held horizontally with the top engaged in parallel grooves along which it runs to position over a trap door in the wagon body. At that moment the trap door opens, the cover of the can drops and the refuse is discharged through the aperture which in the meantime is completely covered. The truck when loaded is run onto a platform above a railroad car, a second trap door in the bottom opens and deposits the contents directly into the car, which transports them to the disposal plant twenty-five miles out of Berlin.

ONLY ONE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

"I have tried various codic and diarrhoea remedies, but the only one that has given me entire satisfaction and cured me when I was afflicted is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I recommend it to my friends at all times." writes S. N. Galloway, Stewart, S. C. For sale by All Dealers.

CORAZA HAVANA CIGAR.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 3.—Too much rain southwest and a general improvement in cash demand both here and at the seaboard tended today to lift the price of wheat. Closing prices were as follows: July wheat, 119 1/2; September wheat, 115 1/2; July corn, 73 1/2; September corn, 74 1/2; July oats, 47 1/2; September oats, 42 1/2.

Chicago, June 3.—Butter, eggs and poultry unchanged. Receipts of eggs, 28,918 cases.

Our Special Offer
From June 1st to July 15th
Just to advertise our splendid goods.

BY special arrangement with our dealers we are able to produce at present fine Tailor-made Suits of blue and black worsted serges of good quality at \$40, the suit made to your measurements with guaranteed fit and workmanship; the coats lined all silk satin, the skirt circular or with pleats. Large quantities of these materials enables us to give you this special offer. Tell your friends --- ask for samples.

C. H. DUCOIN & SON
Exclusive Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
MARQUETTE
Materials and silks sold by the yard.

A CREDIT EXCHANGE

Most of the business of this Bank is the exchange of credits of one kind or another.

The sooner you realize that we are vastly more than merely a safe depository for your money and begin to use some of our many other aids and facilities, the sooner will be your business progress.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Capital and Surplus, \$200,000 Negaunee, Michigan

Negaunee Department

MANY MINERS WANT TO GO TO NORWAY

Nearly Three Hundred in Marquette County Have Applied for Work There.

Nearly three hundred Negaunee, Ishpeming, Humboldt, Dorrte, Chaspoon and Michigan miners are about ready to make application to the E. J. Longyear company for work on the contract of sinking the Wallenberg shaft for the Orkla Mining company of Norway. The men who are accepted will leave here the latter part of the month and will, it is expected, be ready to commence work in Norway by July 15. The Longyear company will sink the shaft to a depth of about 1,200 feet, and the work will probably require a little over a year's time. The company has over twenty months in which to complete it.

Each of the men accepted for the job will be required to sign a contract. Applicants are asked about their nationality, age, residence, address, references, passport number, where last employed, whether or not a native or naturalized citizen of the United States and their relatives. Each man will be required to bring two photographs of himself, and his citizenship papers, if he has any, with him. It is not definitely known just how many men will be taken from Negaunee, but it is thought that the party will be composed of between fifty and sixty.

The Longyear company has agreed to pay the men's traveling expenses to Norway and the wages of the men will commence when they start the trip and will continue while they are at work or traveling. The wages of all men who continue in the company until the completion of the shaft will be continued until their return to Michigan.

In order that the shaft may be finished in the shortest possible time, the company will pay the men a bonus, in addition to the regular wages, of 50 cents per foot a day for each additional foot sunk in excess of sixty feet a month. In case of accident or unavoidable illness the company will pay the men in full and enough in addition to cover the minimum wage and fare for the return trip to Michigan.

Captain William Holman, formerly of this city, returned to his old time from the Judson mine at Alpha, and M. E. Richards, of the Judson Mining company, will have charge of the work. Mr. Richards and Captain Holman made the plans and the arrangements for the work and trip to Norway. The shaft will be located in the town of Christiansia, the capital of Norway. It will be twelve by eighteen feet in width. A large part of the machinery which will be used in the work will be shipped from this country.

FORMER RESIDENT DIES.

Mrs. Amelia S. Frost Passed Away Wednesday at Marinette, Wis.

Mrs. Amelia S. Frost, who was well-known to the older residents of Negaunee, died Wednesday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Slaughter, at Marinette, Wis. Yesterday's issue of the Escanaba Press had the following account of her death:

"After an illness of two months, Mrs. Amelia S. Frost, mother of Charles Frost of Ogden avenue of this city and well known because of her long residence here, passed away early last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Slaughter at Marinette.

"Mrs. Frost had resided in the peninsula since 1873 when she moved, with her family, to Negaunee. In 1888 she removed to Escanaba where she made her home continuously until two years ago when she went to Marinette to reside with her daughter. Mrs. Frost had reached the age of eighty-six years and had watched with keen interest the development of the peninsula from a vast sea of ice to its present day habitation and industry.

"Through her long residence in this city Mrs. Frost was well known to scores of people who will receive the announcement of her death as a subject of much sorrow. In her life she possessed noble and high ideals which furnished eloquent examples for those about her.

"No funeral arrangements have as yet been made but it is believed that the body will be brought here for burial."

WAS ON LUSITANIA.

Mrs. Elizabeth Haines has received word from her sister, Mrs. Dunn, who lives in England, that the latter's son, Thomas, was a passenger on the Lusitania, which was sunk by a German submarine. Mrs. Dunn did not know that her son was on the boat until she saw his name in a Liverpool newspaper as being among the missing. The young man was returning home from the United States to take charge of the farm of his father, who died about three months ago. He was well known to many of the English residents of the city.

WON SHUTOUT GAME.

"Dreamy" Scanlon, former Escanaba baseball pitcher, who the early part of this season was a member of the Louisville club of the American association, by which club he was farmed out to the Davenport team of the Three I League, returned to his old time from this week when he shut out the Dubuque team. Scanlon expects to be recalled to the Louisville team, if any of the regular pitchers begin to slip.

LOCAL LAONICS.

John C. Brown, of Duluth, is spending a few days here.

F. A. Bell spent the past few days on business in the copper country.

Charles Markety has gone to Duluth, to spend a few days on business.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eli Johnson, West Case street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mountjoy, Bluff street, are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

Jack Donovan has departed for Bisbee, Ariz., where he will take employment with a copper mining company.

Charles H. Teichert, of Menominee, auditor for the Leisen & Henes Brewing company, was in the city yesterday.

J. McKittrick, of Escanaba, roadmaster for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, spent yesterday in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. August Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Jafet Irtikon spent the past few days on a fishing trip at the Escanaba lake.

Miss Florence Williams is here from Lake Linden on a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, Cherry street.

E. O. Setter, of Forsyth township, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Game Warden John Rough for having undersized trout in his possession. He paid a fine of \$15 in Judge Argall's court.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levine, Henry Levine and the Misses Florence and Edith Rowland, of Republic, visited with friends in the city yesterday. They made the trip in Mr. Levine's automobile.

The members of the house committee of the golf club will meet at the club house tomorrow afternoon. The ladies of the committee will sew, and are requested to bring their shears and thimbles.

Mrs. John E. O'Donoghue will leave today for Fond du Lac, Wis., where she will be present on Monday at the wedding of her brother, John McArthur, to Miss Dorothy Butler. Mrs. O'Donoghue will spend a week visiting with Fond du Lac relatives.

"The Silent Witness," the third episode of "The Diamond from the Sky," will be shown tonight at the Star theater. "The Open Drawbridge," an episode of "The Hazards of Helen" series, and "War," a two reel Vitaphone comedy, will be the other pictures.

STOPPING BANK NOTES.

From time to time you read of bank notes being "stopped," and it is a popular impression that the Bank of England, having been notified not to pay a note that has gone astray, the bank has no choice but to refuse payment of that note. However, quite an erroneous idea, for such a note is a promise by the bank to pay the bearer a certain sum on demand, a negotiable instrument transferable by mere delivery.

"The Bank of England" has legally no power to refuse payment, and if it had such power it would be a serious thing, for a bank of England note is legal tender in any amount, and unless it were in fact as good as money it would be impossible to carry on business.

But what the bank will do is to delay as long as possible the payment of the note, thereby giving the lower an opportunity of establishing, if he can, his right to the money.

T. C. McCutchen, of Milwaukee, general agent of the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railway company, and John Bickel, of Chicago, commercial agent for the freight and passenger departments of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway and the Mineral Range railway, were in the city yesterday.

Do You Know--

THAT—The Negaunee State Bank sells money orders.

THAT—their money orders are payable in all parts of the world

THAT—you can save time and money by using them.

The Negaunee State Bank

CAPITAL \$50,000. SURPLUS (earned) \$6,500.

Ishpeming

ANNUAL REUNION.

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Sunday officers will be chosen for the ensuing year, reports will be read and there will be short talks. A number of those confirmed in the church when they were children are now grand parents. Among those who will become members of the organization Sunday are about forty children, who will be confirmed by Rev. Fred Wyman, the pastor, at the morning service. Refreshments will be served in the Young People's hall at the conclusion of the afternoon meeting and there will be services in the church at 7 o'clock. The choir will sing special music.

FAVOR UNION OF FORCES.

Scandinavian Society Will Likely Vote to Go in With Brotherhood.

The proposal to merge the Scandinavian society, whose supreme lodge is this week meeting in Escanaba, and the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America is the most important question before the convention. It is said that the supreme officers and many of the delegates favor the plan.

Eric Hager, of Iron Mountain, president, and O. W. Samuelson, secretary, of Cloquet, Minn., are said both strongly to favor the proposal. They have

looked into it closely and they believe that the members of both orders will eventually derive greater benefits if it is carried out.

The plan has been under consideration for the past two years or more. A referendum was taken on the plan more than a year ago, but it failed of endorsement by a small margin. If the supreme lodge at Escanaba decides in favor of consolidating, another referendum vote will be taken. The Scandinavian Brotherhood had twice as large a membership as the Scandinavian Aid & Fellowship society.

The members in Ishpeming are greatly interested in the proposal. The local lodge, besides being the oldest in the United States, is also one of the largest and most influential.

Watch for Saturday's extra special—Swellwood's. (6-32t.)

"VENGEANCE OF WU FANG."

Exciting Climax in "Exploits of Elaine," to Be Shown Tonight.

The eighteenth episode of "The Exploits of Elaine," entitled "The Vengeance of Wu Fang," will be shown this evening at the Ishpeming theater. Other pictures will be "The Titled Trio," a Mina comedy, and "The Other Man's Wife," a Vitaphone drama. James and Pryor, who present a comedy talking and singing act, will be the vaudeville attraction.

The story of "The Vengeance" is as follows:

With Elaine in his power, Wu Fang decides on a vengeance more fiendish than he had ever before contemplated. He releases Elaine, telling her that her ultimate punishment will be more frightful than any bodily injury he can now inflict. Slowly, and one by one, he tells her, her dearest friends will die, whilst she will live on in dread apprehension of a fate that will ultimately overtake her. He then places an African beetle, an insect whose bite means certain death by a lingering fever, in the phone receiver in Kennedy's laboratory.

He sends the beetle to infect both Jameson and Kennedy, and the malignant fever is working in their blood. A specialist called in recognizes the symptoms, and prepares the only drug known to counteract this fatal fever. Wu Fang, seeing he is about to be foiled, intercepts the specialist's message for a nurse, and sends instead a woman of the underworld to carry out his design. This is to infect with a virulent poison whatever instruments the doctors are going to use on Kennedy and Jameson. His second failure he must needs credit to Elaine, who is arriving at Kennedy's apartment, and seeing Weepy Mary in the guise of a nurse, immediately denounces her to the company as a notorious criminal. Weepy Mary makes her escape in the excitement, and Elaine is installed as nurse of the men to whom she owes her life many times over.

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ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Messlans W. T. Potter and V. H. Vandeventer will serve at the Golf club Saturday afternoon.

The members of the Swedish Lutheran Sunday school society will hold their annual picnic in Mother's grove on Midsummer day.

Engineer Libby, Bert Ford and John Phillips left Wednesday evening for Detroit, where they hope to find employment. Heard and Phillips are cigar makers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Anderson and their son, Elbridge Anderson, and family, drove to Iron Mountain yesterday, on a visit to friends. They will be back today or tomorrow.

Samuel Grenfell, a well-known resident of the city, left yesterday for Iron River, Menominee range, where he will take a position at the Jones & Laughlin company's Forbes mine.

"The Face of the Madonna" a three-part Kalem feature, with Alice Joyce and Guy Coombs in the leading parts, will be included in tomorrow's program at the Ishpeming theater.

Mrs. Thomas Collins, of Angeline street, who has been a sufferer from rheumatism, left yesterday for Waukesha, Wis., where she will take bath treat-

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

In the Smithsonian Institute at Washington there is a room especially arranged for the children. It is not fitted up with swings, slides and saws, but with some of the wonders of nature: curious animals, birds, fishes, insects, plants and rocks, all grouped so as to appeal to the youthful mind. This exhibit, while planned especially for the child, is entertaining to the adult as well.

The room was designed and prepared under the personal direction of the late secretary, Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, whose interests were so human and broad that he took time from his other studies to direct the arrangement of this room for his "little clients," as he called them. He even went so far as to appoint himself honorary curator, and chose to accept an appointment with great seriousness, devoting nearly two years to the work.

He believed in the saying of an early philosopher, that "Knowledge begins in wonder," and realizing that some of his own researches were prompted in this way, he desired to interest children in science, and especially natural science, by showing them some of nature's "curious works." He realized also that the ordinary museum exhibits were not adapted to the mind of the child, so he based his grouping on the observing and absorbing powers of children, and selected for exhibition here the greatest and smallest, and the brightest and most inconspicuous specimens, all of which he labeled with their common English names.

This little room for the children still remains intact, just as Dr. Langley planned it sixteen years ago. It is just as up to date today as it ever was; his classification and choice were far-sighted and have never been improved upon. Located just across the hall, opposite the main entrance of the institution, exposed to the sunlight from the south, this room presents a world of entertainment to grown-ups as well as smaller visitors.

In the center is an aquarium of brightly colored fishes and tiny turtles. The wall cases, which are all low so as to be within range of a child's vision, contain the different groups. The first, the "Largest and Smallest Birds of Prey," includes several birds ranging in size from the condor of the Andes to the tiny Pygmy hawk. Next are the Eagle and Elf owls, followed by "Some Curious Birds," all of which live up to their general label; they comprise the toucan, with his absurdly overgrown bill; another bird whose bill seems to be upside down, a queer parula bird with two very long head plumes which appear like many small flags on thin rods, some parakeets which sleep upside down suspended by one foot, and an umbrella bird with a chrysanthemum-like crop of feathers for a topknot. Other birds are arranged together on account of their brilliant and gaye education; one group consists of European birds, and another of common birds of the United States, one of the most interesting groups to the child who recognizes many of his feathered neighbors with surprising joys and ease. Many other different birds are included, as well as curious nests and eggs, and then there is a beaver cutting a log. Here are also an attractive series of "Pretty Shells," a case of "Strange Insects," another of beautiful butterflies, followed by curious sponge and coral formations, and a case of "Minerals and Fossils."

Probably one of the most appealing exhibits in the series labeled "How Creatures Hide," the children's room title for protective mimicry, which shows some of nature's devices for the protection of her living things. Here are shown the insects so like the foliage to which they cling as to make the observer "give up" before discovering them; birds, nests and eggs which are only to be found by the closest inspection; and ptarmigans in both their white and brown plumage which makes them inconspicuous in winter and summer.

Dr. Langley was exceedingly clear-sighted, and his efforts have no doubt instilled into the minds of many children the desire for a scientific education, which he sought to sow in order that the people of this country might become more interested in nature, and study her many phases.

Negaunee National Bank

YOU ARE WELCOME at the Negaunee National Bank. Do business with us and you will always have the satisfaction of knowing that your funds are being cared for by an institution that is under United States government supervision. We will receive your smallest deposit as gladly as large ones and will help you to save. To know and be known by a good bank will be a daily benefit to you.

Designated United States Depository

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Mrs. E. M. Klein, 206 Main street. 6-4-15

ISHPEMING THEATRE

TONIGHT
"Exploits of Elaine"
18th Episode.
"THE OTHER MAN'S WIFE"
Vitaphone Drama.
"The Titled Trio"
Mina Comedy.

JAMES & PRYOR
Comedy Singing & Talking
SPECIAL SCENERY

TOMORROW
Eight-Reel Matinee at 2:30
"The Face of the Madonna"
Kalem Three-Reel Feature, with Alice Joyce and Guy Coombe.

MONDAY
Broadway Feature
"THE SILENT PLEA"
Vitaphone, Three Reels.

TUESDAY
Charles Chaplin
in "By the Sea"
MATINEE at 4

WEDNESDAY
Beatriz Michelena
in "MIGNON"

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We have a Special you cannot afford to overlook

We bought direct from one of the largest Lace manufacturers at greatly reduced prices 2,000 yards of

Real Linen Lace

All edges, all 3/4 inches wide; assorted patterns. We will have the whole lot on sale Saturday morning at

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A. W. Meyers Mercantile Co.

STAR TODAY

"The Silent Witness"
3rd Episode of
"The Diamond from the Sky"
"The Open Drawbridge"
AN EPISODE OF THE
"HAZARDS OF HELEN"
SERIES
"WAR"
Two-Reel Vitaphone Comedy
Featuring JAY DWIGGINS, FLORA FINCH and HUGHIE MACK

Cut Flowers

DAFFODILS CALLA LILIES
TULIPS ROSES
NARCISSUS CARNATIONS
EASTER LILIES SMILAX

Potted Plants

GERANIUMS PETUNIAS
TULIPS PRIMROSES
HYACINTHS HYDRANGEAS

NARCISSUS
EASTER LILIES
SHASTA DAISIES
BEGONIAS

Palms and Ferns

Negaunee Greenhouses

Negaunee, Mich.

Swanson & Chase

FUNERAL DIRECTING.
EMBALMING.
Night call phone 161

title to it as against the person presenting it, but if the bank should refuse to pay a note on demand, and the person presenting it should forthwith issue a writ for the money, the bank could have no defense to the action.—Tit-Bits.

Missouri is to have a colony of 2,000 Belgians.

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION.

"About five years ago I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets after suffering from indigestion and constipation for years without finding anything to relieve me. Chamberlain's Tablets helped me at once and by using them for several weeks I was cured of the complaint," writes Mrs. Mary E. McMullen, Phelps, N. Y. For sale by All Dealers.

CORAZA H. VANA CIGAR.

